

VOLTA BUREAU.
FOR THE INCREASE AND DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE RELATING TO THE DEAF.
WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

15

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION,
No. 6.

INTERNATIONAL REPORTS
OF
SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF

MADE TO THE VOLTA BUREAU

JANUARY, 1901.



WASHINGTON, D. C. :
GIBSON BROS., PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.
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SECOND INTERNATIONAL REPORT OF SCHOOLS.

INTRODUCTION.

The Volta Bureau, in 1895, succeeding sufficiently in its initial attempt to secure uniform reports from all parts of the world to warrant continuing the same at stated intervals, herewith presents, as a result of its second effort, the following report at the beginning of the twentieth century:

The data collected gives evidence of improvement, and the experience gained encourages the Bureau to embody in its succeeding reports a more definite and wider range of information with its correspondingly increased scope of usefulness.

The delay in transmitting reports on the part of certain schools and individuals, and in some instances the utter failure to receive any direct information, although repeatedly applied for, has greatly retarded the appearance of this Circular of Information, No. 6, and it is to be hoped, when the Bureau again sends forth its blanks for an International Report, all receiving the same will respond with the alacrity so gratifyingly manifested by the great majority of those to whom they were addressed in this instance.

The Bureau herewith expresses its thanks and high appreciation to the many superintendents, principals, directors, teachers, and others in charge of schools for the prompt, intelligent, and generally satisfactory character of the reports sent in. In some instances the material for notes transmitted proved too voluminous for entire reprint or translation, and needed to be condensed; nevertheless nothing has been omitted that would contribute to impart useful knowledge generally.

In conclusion, the Bureau would gratefully acknowledge the valuable service it has derived from drawing upon, when necessary, the statistical reports of the "American Annals of the Deaf," those of the "Association Review," the Radomski "Statistische Nachrichten über die Taubstummen-Anstalten Deutschlands," the recent "Statistique" of French Schools prepared by the Professors of the *Currière* Institute, aided by the Abbé Rieffel, and the personally rendered assistance of Professor Ginlio Ferreri, late of the Siena School.

JOHN HITZ,
Superintendent.

EXPLANATORY.

As observed in columns 1 and 2, a strictly geographical arrangement of the schools by continents, countries, and, as far as practicable, cities and post-offices, has been adopted.

The designation of schools in column 3, follows as nearly as possible the originals sent to the Bureau.

Column 4, indicates in some instances the date of founding; in others, that of opening.

Column 6, the names given are not uniformly executive officers; in some instances they are officers having supervisory functions.

Column 7, Pr. = private, and Pu. = public. Ö = öffentlich, städtisch, staatlich or public. V = Vereins or association.

B = boarding. I = internat (boarding). Convitto = boarding.

D = day. E = externat (day).

It should be noted, that many of the schools indicated as being conducted by "private persons or corporations" receive governmental support in some form, and that a considerable number of schools indicated as "public" are not State or municipal schools, but are simply so designated to indicate that admission is open to the public generally.

Column 8, Al. = manual alphabet. Au. = aural. C = combined. D = dactylology. M = manual, variously defined. O = oral; Ls. = Lautsprache or Deutsche methode. O. P. = Oral pure. R. Ls. = Reine Lautsprache = Reine Deutsche-methode, and P. O. all signify Pure Oral, which latter implies the exclusion of all other methods of instruction than by speech and "Lip" or speech reading—writing being common to all methods. A large proportion, if not all, of the schools indicated simply as Oral, follow, it would seem, the Pure Oral method.

All other designations of methods indicated in this column are written out in full.

Column 11, S. H. P. — some hearing power.

STATEMENT OF SCHOOLS F

1	2	3
	Location.	Name.
AFRICA.		
ALGERIA.		
1	Algiers, Villa St. Charlotte, Rampe Valée 13	Institut public et Colonial de Sourds-Muets
EGYPT.		
1	Cairo - Boulac	Boulac Technical School
CAPE COLONY.		
1	Cape Town (95)	Convent School for the Deaf and Dumb
2	Grilhamstown (95)	School for the Deaf
3	King Williams T'n, Convent S. H.	Deaf and Dumb Mission School, St. James
4	Worcester	Institution for the Deaf and Blind
NATAL.		
1	Durban, 42 Russell St.	Ealing House School for the Deaf

NOTE.—Algeria. The mixed method having for its basis the spoken word, lip-reading and writing is in the beginning signs are used in order to become better acquainted with the language. Signs are entirely done when a pupil has become sufficiently advanced in instruction to do without signs. Dactylogy has been employed in the school since its reorganization on the basis of the spoken word in 1887.

"The director is, at the same time, a teacher. He is assisted by a female teacher and by a lady in charge of the pupils during the hours of recreation. A deaf-mute professor, instructed by the sign method the Abbé de l'Épée, and who cannot speak, gives lessons in drawing three times a week. There is as instruction in any trade as the building is too small for that purpose. Great improvements will be made as the projected transfer of the institution to a much larger building has been accomplished. Unfortunately the new building is not specially constructed for the purpose of deaf-mute instruction, but changes can be made as the necessities of the service and instruction require. The day scholars are instructed *free of charge* five days each week—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday—from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. The charge for boarding scholars is generally 500 francs. The staff of three teachers is entirely inadequate for instruction of 37 pupils, but it is impossible to obtain another teacher, or even another supervisor for the of recreation. Each teacher has, therefore, two or even three divisions or sections in his class which he is to keep occupied during the six hours of daily instruction. The work of a teacher in our institution is more arduous than that of teachers in more favored institutions."

NOTE.—Egypt. The school was founded in 1839 under the title of "Amalia School," and closed in 18

ASIA.

CHINA.		
1	Chefoo, Prov. Shantung	The Charles Rogers Mills Memorial School for Chinese Deaf
2	Lai-thien (Cochin China), Annam	Ecole de Sourds-Muets
3	Zi-ka-wei—Shang-hai	Ecole Saint Zacharie pour les Sourds-Muets
INDIA.		
1	Bombay, Grant Rd.	Institution for Deaf-Mutes
2	Calcutta, No. 4 College Sq.	Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School
3	Palmacotta	Sarah Tucker Zenana Institution for the Deaf
JAPAN.		
1	Kyoto, near Imperial Pk.	The Kyōto Mon-in
2	Nagasaki	Asylum for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb
3	Tokyo, 77 Sasugayachō	Tokyo Mon-gakko (Blind and Deaf)

NOTE.—China. (1) First opened in 1887 in Tung Chow, closed in 1895. Reopened at Chefoo in the spring of 1898. * * * Simple pantomime is used with beginners, but no conventional signs. Bell's "World-English" method for romanizing the Chinese language is being tried, also "The Lyon Phonetic Alphabet." The speech is based on Bell's "Visible Speech."

The school is the only one in northern China, with its four hundred million of population, and for amount of canvassing already done, we are led to believe that the proportion of deaf among the Chinese is

THE DEAF, DECEMBER, 1900.

5	6	7	8	9	PUPILS.		
Founder.	Executive Officer.	Character.	Method.	Teachers.	10 Con- genital	11 S. H. P.	12 Total
Pois Roussière.....	M. Fr. Roussière.....	Pu. B. & D.	O. Mixte	3	18	10	37
.....	Léon Meunier Bey.....	B. & D	.....	2	6	.....	6
in Catholic Church.....	.....	Pr. B	Mannual	.....	.....	.....	12
in Catholic Church.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
auritia Tiefenböck.....	Sr. M. and Gisella, O. S. D.	Pr. B. & D.	O.	2	7	2	10
in Ref'd Church.....	B. J. G. de Labat, Prin.	Pu.....	C'.....	7	20	10	49
Champion and Natal Government.	Sara Champion.....	Pr. B.....	P. O.....	2	3	1	7
				16	56	23	127

opened in 1868 under the same title. In 1876 the name was changed to "Ecole d'Arts et Metiers," or "Technical School." The deaf attending are instructed also in carpentering or painting.

PRE.—Cape Colony. (3) One boy has a decided taste for drawing and painting, three boys do considerable work, and show much skill at it. A lad of ten, two years at school, born deaf, rarely, if ever, speaks by preferring to use the words he knows. He has remarkable intellectual abilities.

The fee is £36 per annum, payable quarterly, in advance, for board, lodging, and tuition, clothing not included. In case of destitute children, special arrangements can be made. Children admitted must arrive with full supply of clothing for the year. The school foregoes the Easter vacation, and a week is added to the mas holidays, when all pupils must be provided for, and the institution is closed. Boarders from distant lands can remain for the July and September holidays, but no pupils can be housed during the Christmas holidays.

PRE.—Natal. Trained at Ealing College, England, under Principal Kinsey, and having successfully taught others, upon learning that there were a number of deaf-mutes in the Colony without any source of instruction, I endeavored and, with the aid of the Natal government, succeeded in establishing this school. Our 12 pupils attend the Natal School of Art. Allow me here to express thanks for the many valuable and interesting works on the subject of teaching the deaf sent me from time to time. Being the only teacher in Natal I feel somewhat isolated, and without these publications should not know much as to the progress of the education of deaf, therefore appreciate the kindness extremely.—(S. CHAMPION, *Principal*.)

and Mrs. C. R. Mills ..	Annetta T. Mills.....	Pr. B.....	D. O.	2	.....	2	11
Missionaire Azamor ..	Ernest Verney, Missar.....	Pr. I.....	Signs	4	20	.....	20
des religi. auxiliairices	Madame la Supérieure.....	Pr. I. E.....	.....	4	10	2	12
op Meurin	Rev. T. Goldsmith.....	Pu. D. & B.	O.	2	14	2	16
Math. Sinha	J. N. Banerji, Headmaster.	Pu. B. & D.	O.	5	.....	.....	27
Walton.....	Florence Swainson.....	B. & D	Man., Sign	6	.....	3	30
Shi Furukawa, G d v.	Kasaburo Torii, Supt.....	Pu. B. & D.	O. & W....	8	82	25	137
Shinsura.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
volent Society.....	A. Segawa, Dir.....	Pr. B.....	.....	4	12	2	52
Mr T. Iwakura & others.	S. Konishi, Dir.....	B. & D.....	Note.....	12	52	4	148
				47	190	40	457

Mrs. Mills was formerly connected with the American Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board, but with the consent and approval of her colleagues on the field and the Foreign Board in New York, she severed her connection with them and gave herself to this special work. The Board felt that it could not undertake it on account of lack of funds, but that it was a philanthropic work that would appeal to people, especially those interested in the welfare of the deaf in Christendom. The school has no assured income, being entirely dependent on voluntary gifts, and Mrs. Mills has been enabled to open it largely through gifts from friends connected

Statement of Schools.

with the Rochester, N. Y., Institute, under Dr. Z. F. Westervelt's care, where she taught before going to C. Other schools have helped, especially the Knoxville, Tenn., school, as have the deaf of Great Britain, and mention should be made of the deaf ladies of Edinburgh, Scotland. Help has also come from Switzerland; not a little help has been given by the missionaries in China, who have either seen or heard of the school. Income has not been sufficient, though, to give the school a home free from debt, and the work is greatly retarded for lack of funds. Only boys have been admitted for want of room, but several girls have asked for admission and it is hoped soon to have a department for them. Eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) are needed as soon as possible, and to raise this sum the circle of givers must be greatly increased. The school has lately come under notice of Dr. Bell, who has kindly offered to make its needs known through the pages of the new magazine, *Association Review*. Some help has come from the Chinese, and more has been promised. They look upon as little short of a miracle that the deaf can be taught, especially the speech work, which is very interesting and satisfactory, as the Chinese language lends itself more readily to it, being more monosyllabic than most languages. Great help has been derived in this work from a knowledge of Bell's Visible Speech, and in our *Realizing* we are testing the system proposed in Bell's "World-English," and as soon as the plates for printing are received, we intend using only Lyon's "Phonetic Manual."

A great work lies before the school. Not only do we propose to give to the deaf of China the best means for instruction, but the pure gospel too, and members from homes from which pupils are received will be under its evangelizing influence. The school is not connected with any mission, and is undenominational; it is intended to be a work for the heathen deaf, supported largely by the deaf of Christian lands. Its interest is looked after by a local committee, composed of Rev. W. O. Elterich and Rev. Geo. Cornwell, of the American Presbyterian Mission, and Mr. Wm. Russell, of the Scotch China Inland Mission. This committee is not responsible for the school financially. It is hoped that a committee will soon be formed in America that will help bear the responsibility.

(2) This is the only school for the deaf in Annam. The founder died in 1895. Signs can solely be used; it is impossible to apply the oral method to the Annam language. None of the deaf-mutes admitted to this school pay board; the mission provides for them.

(3) All pupils are Chinese, and one is deaf, dumb, and blind.

NOTE.—India. (1) The Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes is maintained by a contribution of Rs. 100 (hundred), paid in quarterly from the government; a contribution monthly of Rs. 150 from the Bombay Municipality, and by subscriptions from the public. Owing to insufficiency of funds the Committee of Management have not been in a position to purchase a house or building for the institution up to the present, and rent all along has been paid for the building utilized for the purposes of the institution. Owing to the same cause attempt has hitherto been made to introduce the teaching of the different trades, and there is no section for the training of deaf-mute female children. The direct patron of the institute is the R. C. Archbishop of Bombay; his excellency, the Governor of the Bombay Presidency, and a few European and native gentlemen being honorary patrons. A great many pupils have, since its establishment in 1885, passed through the institution, and on the whole, doing fairly well either as draughtsmen, lithographers, printers, or otherwise.

(2) We have had applications for receiving little children as boarders, but we have been painfully compelled to refuse them owing to want of accommodation and of a sufficiently large compound for the children to play in. This is a pressing want; it considerably hinders the growth of the school. * * * There has been a new departure in the method of teaching. A class of seven is taught through the medium of signs, the principal being of the opinion that they are too old to be taught by the oral method. The rest are all taught to read and to understand spoken language by watching the movements of the speaker's lips, etc. * * * Drawing and wood engraving have received usual attention. The want of a properly-trained lady to teach the girls and boys was long felt. Accordingly a young lady, Miss Adeline Das Shaw, * * * will, after a year's training, be entitled to an appointment as a teacher. The government and the corporation, our principal subscribers, are represented on the Executive Board by the Inspector of Schools, P. C., and the municipal commissioner. The income of the school for eleven months past was Rs. 4,909-7-4. The building, kept altogether separate, shows Rs. 18,641-4-9, or about one-third of the amount needed for the purchase of the school. Their success in the past encourages the members of the committee to appeal for further help.

(3) Imagine yourselves without speech and hearing, supposed to be possessed by an evil spirit, neglected and uncared for by your relatives, and you may see a picture of the condition of the 200,000 deaf and dumb in India.

During the late famine many such children were cast away by their parents and picked up and cared for in various mission orphanages; but they could not be educated among the other children.

This little school was commenced through two catechists bringing their children to me, as they could no longer keep them in heathen villages where they were working, the heathen people saying they were possessed by devils. I put them into my industrial school, and when others were brought me the need of the deaf and dumb came before me, and I wrote up to ask the Madras government what was being done for them at the numbers, and was surprised to find 200,000 in India, and but two small schools in Bombay and Calcutta that in my presidency of Madras, for the 30,000 deaf and dumb found in last census, nothing was being done. A class was started and I began on a method of my own, which has answered well so far, and the children are going in for government examinations much as the other schools. Now that it is established, I am most anxious

leaf, December, 1900—Cont'd.

it on a proper footing, and have lately been to England and raised about £900 with which to build a school for boys and girls.

A well-trained master, who has taught in a school in Glasgow and Exeter on the oral system, has offered to lend help, and most thankful should I be to have him if the money is forthcoming, but as my school is without funds, and every child at present is either a famine orphan or too poor to pay anything towards fees, I dare not get him out until I have got some promises of help towards his support. The children are clothed on the small sum of £4 a year, and many friends have made themselves responsible for a part. I have no fear for that part of the expenses, but a master's board, salary, and expenses from England is taken out of my small funds, but I am still hoping that friends of the deaf and dumb will help me and let me accept his offer. I have had leave from my society to give up a good part of my other work and devote more time to opening out this, and already I have many applications from different parts of India, and am expecting a party of seven from Peshawar, a distance of seven days by train, at the other extreme of India. Had I time to call of many whom I have had to refuse, and also, that out of my small numbers, I have children from N. W. P., central India, and Punjab, as well as the Madras presidency. Hoping you will be able to give a little help, for which I shall indeed be very grateful, believe me, yours truly,

(MISS) FLORENCE SWAINSON.

2.—Japan. (1) Our institution aims to educate the deaf, dumb, and blind, as the name shows. The students are taught just like the common pupils who have the power to see, and we especially aim to teach students various arts so that they can support themselves independently after they are graduated. In our course we use embossed letters for the blind students, which were invented by a Frenchman, Louis Braille. There are eight teachers and fifty students. In addition to general course we have an industrial department before remarked, which consists of music, shampooing, and acupuncture.

This institution is the first one established in Japan. During the first years of its establishment it was a school, but after that time onward it became a public institution by the help of Governor Makimura. The institution is maintained by a yearly appropriation of the educational department and the department of the house, and especially by gifts from the royal family and benevolent people. Our majesties, the Emperor and Empress, sometimes pay a visit to our institution. In order to further it, a "charity society" was organized, which collects contributions from anyone who will give. The members of the society number 1,100. A gold medal was given to us by an educational exhibition in London, England, for the things which our students had made and were exhibited there. In 1885 we received a diploma from the Louisiana Exhibition, and in 1894 a diploma from the World's Fair in Chicago, United States of America.

For those pupils who have the possibility to pronounce, we convey our instruction by the method of articulation; those pupils who show no possibility to pronounce, by the method of writing.

Mr. N. Konishi, Director of the School, was commissioned to pay a visit of a year and a half to the United States, England, France, and Germany, in order to study the different systems of teaching the blind and deaf-mute. He left Japan for the United States on the 22d of December, 1896, and returned on the 29th of December, 1898."

On the 12th of November, 1898, Dr. A. G. Bell, inventor of the telephone and specialist in the matter of the instruction, was requested to deliver a lecture at the school. Mr. Takiwo Osaki, ex-Minister of Public Instruction, the high functionaries of the Ministry, the directors and professors of the schools which are under the supervision of the Ministry, the pupils of the higher normal school, of the normal school for girls and of the normal school of Tokyo, were admitted to this lecture."

Articulation.—In the month of May, 1886, Mr. N. Konishi, then a teacher at the school, took a deaf pupil, named Kikuzo Kikkawa, to Mr. S. Izawa, then chief of the Bureau of Complications in the Ministry of Education, to teach him the visible speech method of a Scotch professor, Mr. A. M. Bell. As it was very difficult to teach this method to all the pupils, those among them were selected who gave reasonable hopes of success.

In regard to the others, their instruction was confined to writing. The characters which we use daily are of Chinese origin, excepting the 'Kana' which are pronounced in different ways, and, moreover, have different meanings. Add to this the three different kinds of writing, viz., the *kaisho* [square style], the *manji* [circular style], and the *sosho* [running handwriting], the two languages, the spoken and the written, so different from each other, not to mention the two styles, viz., the ordinary and the epistolary, which do not differ from each other, and you get an idea of the almost insurmountable difficulties which the instruction of deaf-mutes present, particularly in regard to the pronunciation. Foreigners can hardly have a conception of these difficulties, and to this complexity of the Japanese language must be attributed the slow progress made by our students, more especially in the matter of pronunciation."

In 1892, the double acoustic tube of Mr. Currier, Director of the School for Deaf-Mutes at New York, was tried, and produced good results, as far as some pupils were concerned, but the practice did not become general. It was noticed, however, that those who had become deaf at an adult age, or in consequence of some sickness, gladly used this tube, and some even bought them."

Trade of tailor.—A beginning to teach this trade was made in February, 1892, and it is still taught at the present day. Among the trades which deaf are able to learn, that of the tailor is the most profitable in Japan. This trade requires but little capital and few tools, and ample practice is sufficient to acquire it. Moreover, this trade has been successfully followed both in the large cities and in the distant provinces. As the wages are generally

Statement of School

paid according to certain fixed rates, there is no chance for speculation. In our opinion this trade is the appropriate for deaf-mutes, and we do everything in our power to encourage it. An attempt to introduce the trade of European tailoring was made in February, 1885, and one pupil even finished his apprenticeship in March, 1892, the experiment was abandoned."

"In February, 1884, a beginning was made to teach crayon drawing, but in April of the same year it was replaced by instruction in painting in water-colors according to the *Nanso* system, followed in March, 1885, the *Kano* system, which is still taught at the present day. As this art is really the basis of all the industries we think that it is particularly adapted to deaf-mutes. This section has two divisions, viz., the ordinary and the one of the specialists."

"Wood carving and cabinet making.—In the month of March, 1886, a beginning was made in teaching two arts at the school, and the results have been exceedingly satisfactory."

"Mr. Takeichiro Aoyama, a teacher at the school, invented the inlaid woodwork, which we consider the arts which is best suited for deaf-mutes. A work on this art was exhibited at the Exposition of Fine Arts in 1889 and received the first prize. The minister of the imperial household also bought several articles, but so far the art is but little known throughout the world. Orders for such work are rare, therefore it appears to us that in the present time inlaid woodwork is not a trade which will enable a man to make a living."

"Instruction is divided into two sections, viz., the common section and the section of arts. As a

1	2	3
	Location.	Name.
AUSTRALIA.		
1	Brighton, near Adelaide, S. A.	South Australian Inst'n for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb
2	Brisbane, Cornwall St., Queensland..	Queensland Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institution.
3	Cottesloe Beach	West Australian Deaf and Dumb Institution.....
4	Melbourne, St. Kilda Rd., Victoria....	Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution
5	Sydney, Newton Rd., N. S. W.	New South Wales Institution for Deaf and Blind.....
6	Waratah, N. S. W.	Deaf and Dumb Institution
NEW ZEALAND.		
1	Sumner, Christ Church .....	.....

NOTE.—Australia. (1) "Industrial training was introduced in 1892, and the general knowledge of and the practical use of tools have proved a very great advantage to our boys after leaving school. No difficulty is experienced in securing employment for them than formerly. The domestic training received by the girls, in addition to sewing and fancy-work, makes them independent after they leave the institution. At the present (1900) the superintendent has more positions in factories and workshops in the city open to boys than he can fill." "It is a source of great satisfaction to know that the conduct of those who have passed through the institution has been so exemplary that not one of them has ever been prosecuted for a breach of law."

(3) "The institution now (1900) occupies its own building, and the confidence of the public in it is evinced by the fact that the whole of the debt incurred has been wiped out. Of the pupils, fourteen are day scholars and two are day scholars. Two teachers have been added to the staff. First and second prizes were distributed at the last exhibition for general work and lip-reading, for steady improvement, for map drawing, for 'fulness of others,' reading and good conduct."

"One of the cardinal principles observed at the institution is that the children are always addressed at school and out, in English, either written, spoken, or spelled on the fingers, the intervention of sign language being resorted to as little as possible, these being chiefly reserved for communication with the youngest scholars. The method is thus essentially eclectic."

(4) "Since the commencement of the institution, in the year 1860, 395 names have been enrolled. Of these, 30 have since died; 34 were of weak intellect. The great majority of the remainder are now earning their own livelihood and are in comfortable circumstances."

"Several are married and their offspring are all hearing children with the exception of two children of a family, whose father only is deaf."

"Of the 61 pupils in the School 52 are in the Oral and 9 in the Manual Department."

"Compulsory education for deaf and dumb children is urged, several of the pupils recently admitted being much above the usual age, 6 of them over eleven."

(5) "In the Sydney Institution, as in most of the American institutions, those pupils who are not profiting by the oral method are thus taught. Further, all the junior ones have a 'trial period' of

Deaf, December, 1900—Cont'd.

any pupil must take the course of the common section at the same time with one or two courses in the department of art; but at the special request of parents the pupil may be allowed to follow only the course of the section, or to study some art in the section of arts."

The common section for deaf-mutes comprises reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, written conversation, and gymnastics. The section of arts comprises wood-carving, cabinet-making, painting, and drawing."

The course of instruction generally lasts five years, and for those who make a special study of massage, gymnastics, or arts. This term does not apply to children who enter the school when less than twelve years of age."

Pupils who, after having finished their studies, desire to perfect themselves still more, are allowed to remain at school two additional years."

Children are admitted to the school from the age of eight to eighteen, provided they enjoy good health and are vaccinated."

The monthly charge (for instruction) for a pupil is fifty *sen* [= about 25 cents]. Poor children who are unable to pay this amount are received at reduced rates, or, in some cases, entirely free of charge."

The monthly charge for board and lodging is about seven *yen* [= about \$5.50]."

Number of blind and deaf-mute children of school-age in Japan: Blind and deaf children, 10; deaf-mute children, 4,681.

5 Founder.	6 Executive Officer.	7 Character.	8 Method.	9 Teachers.	PUPILS.		
					10 Con- genital	11 S. H. P.	12 Total.
Downs, M. P.	Samuel Johnson, Supt.	Pu. B.	C.	8	30	12	44
Hall and others	Isaac Dickson, Supt.	Pu. B.	C.	3	15	4	24
Thomson	Henry H. Witchell	Pu. B.	C.	2	8	1	16
As and F. J. Rose	Wm. Jones, Supt.	Pu. B.	O. & M.	10	45	16	61
King & Bd. of Dir.	Samuel Watson, Supt.	Pu. B.	C.	14	49	12	104
Church	S. Mary Columba Dwyer	Pr.	C.	4			33
ment.	G. van Asch, Pr.	P. B.	O.	5	49		50
				46	196	45	332

If found very slow or defective, in other words, if they are wasting time, which might be better used, removed to the Manual Department where even the duller make headway generally. About $\frac{2}{3}$ of the pupils are in the Oral Department and the remaining $\frac{1}{3}$ in the Manual Department. This is approximately the proportion in each department here. There are about 12 pupils whose hearing is sufficiently good to encourage its development, and is accordingly attended to."

"This School really commenced in Newcastle, 1875, four miles distant from its present location, Waratah, commenced through the schools at Calbra, near Duhlun, and at Caen, in Normandy, from the famous Paris school. The venerable Bishop of Maitland, the Right Rev. Dr. Murray, applied to the Dominican Nuns at Waratah to send one of their specially trained sisters to found in this diocese an Australian Institution similar to that at Calbra. The gifted and highly educated Sister Mary Gabriel, herself a deaf-mute, was selected, and in New South Wales in 1875. Owing to the inadequacy of the building in which the school was started and in every way suitable building was provided, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1886 by his Eminence Cardinal Moran."

The sign-manual system of instruction is the one adopted, for experience has proved it to be the surest for imparting knowledge in the shortest possible time. * * * They are also taught lip-reading and conversation by the Oral Method, particularly in those cases in which special aptitude for it is found; and the results of this combined system have been most satisfactory.

Only a few of the children are paid for, the highest fee received being £25 a year and a few other fees ranging up to £10, the main support depending upon voluntary contributions.

The government statistician of New South Wales reports in the census of 1891 the deaf-mute population of New South Wales to be 1366."

E.—New Zealand. "With the exception of one little boy, who lost his hearing about eighteen months before his admission, all pupils were born completely deaf, or nearly so, and entered the school without the least knowledge of how to use their vocal organs for the purposes of speech. It must also be stated that the roll—fifty—includes all the *bona fide* deaf-mutes of school age, who have during the last few years been brought under the notice of the Education Department. Statements made by opponents of the Oral system, implying that only the dull and unintelligent applicants are admitted, cannot therefore be regarded in any serious light." In 1896 they

Statement of School

range from seven to eighteen years. "Every child is weighed on the first day of every month, and any who fail to show a reasonable increase in weight are specially examined and treated. It is significant that most children lose weight during their holidays at their own homes, but regain it soon after returning to school.

Deaf-mute children are specially liable to tubercular affections, partly from the same effect that pre-

1	2	3
	Location.	Name.
	EUROPE.	
	AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.	
	AUSTRIA.	
1	Brunn (Mähren).....	Mährisch-schlesisches Taubstummen-Institut.....
2	Budweis (Böhmen).....	Diöcesan-Taubstummen-Institut.....
3	Gorz, 26 Seminar-Gasse.....	Landschaftliches Taubstummen-Institut.....
4	Graz, 21 Eisen-gasse.....	Landschaftliches Taubstummen-Institut.....
5	Ivancleich, bei Brunn.....	Mährische Landes-Taubstummen-Anstalt.....
6	Klagenfurt (Kärnten).....	Kärntn. Landes-Taubstummen-Anstalt.....
7	Königgratz (Böhmen).....	Diöcesan Taubstummen-Anstalt Rudolfinnen.....
8	Laibach (Krain).....	Taubstummen-Stiftungs-Anstalt.....
9	Leipnik (Mähren).....	Mährische Landes-Taubstummenanstalt.....
10	Lettneritz (Böhmen).....	Bischöfliches-Taubstummen-Institut.....
11	Leinberg, Lyezakower Gasse No. 35.....	Privat Taubstummen-Anstalt.....
12	Leinberg (Galizien).....	Privat Taubstummen Schule.....
13	Linz (Oberösterreich).....	K. K. Provinzial Taubstummen-Lehranstalt.....
14	Mils, bei Hall (Tirol).....	Landes-Taubstummen-Institut.....
15	Prag, 502 II Karlsplatz.....	Prager Taubstummen-Institut.....
16	St. Michael, bei Rudolfswort.....	.....
17	St. Pölten (Nieder Oestreich).....	Bischöfliches Taubstummen-Institut.....
18	Salzburg.....	.....
19	Triento (S. Tirol).....	Istituto priv. Principesco Vescovile dei Sordo-Muti.....
20	Triest.....	.....
21	Wien XIX Hofzeile 15.....	Nieder Oestreich. Landes-Taubstummen-Anstalt.....
*22	Wien—Währing 3 Klettenhofergasse.....	Kommunal Taubstummen-Anstalt.....
23	Wien III Rudolfs-gasse 22.....	Allgem. östreich. Israelitisches Taubst. Institut.....
*24	Wien IV, 13 Favoriten Gasse.....	K. K. Taubstummen-Anstalt.....
25	Wien IX, Gemeindengasse 2.....	Oeffentliche Taubstummen Unterrichts Abtheilung.....
26	Wien XV, Zinkgasse 12-14.....	Unterrichtsantheilung für Taubstumme.....
	HUNGARY.	
27	Agram (Croatien).....	Landestaubstummen-Institut.....
28	Arad.....	Aradvarisi Községi siketnémiskola.....
29	Budapest VII, Bethlenplatz 202.....	Israelitische Landes-Taubstummen-Anstalt.....
30	Budapest VIII, Rökk Szilárd Gasse.....	Istvánni Asyl für gebrechliche Taubstumme.....
31	Budapest VIII, Rökk Szilárd Gasse 10.....	Staat und Städtische Taubstummen-Schule.....
32	Kapsovar, Somogyecgye Magyarg.....	Städtische Taubstummen-Schule.....
33	Keeskemet.....	.....
34	Kolozsovar.....	Staatlich Subventionirte Taubstummen-Anstalt.....
*35	Mitrovitz, Slavonien.....	Serbische Taubstummen-Anstalt.....
36	Tomesvar.....	Staatlich Subventionirtes Taubstummen-Institut.....
*37	Uzvidek (Neusatz).....	Berecz Privatanstalt für Taubstumme.....
38	Vacz (Waizen).....	K. Landestaubstummen Erzg. Lehrerbildungs-Anstalt.....

* 1895.

NOTE.—Austria. (5) Bohemian language used. Eight classes in the School.

(7) The School course embraces five years. With the exception of a few German pupils instruction is in the Bohemian language. With the exception of two pupils all are Catholics. The boys receive athletic four times each week. The annual vacation lasts from the middle of July to the middle of September. Healthy children from 8 to 12 years of age are admitted. The charge for board and tuition is 150 florin amount, according to circumstances, can be reduced or totally waived by the Board of Trustees. The except religious instructors, are all members of the Sisterhood of Howardovce Bohemia. The domestic general management devolves upon the manager.

(9) Instruction is given in the Bohemian language. The Director's salary is 1,100 florins, including house, light, and fuel. Teachers, in addition to board and lodging, receive 500 florins and upwards, and are entitled to an annual service increase.

(10) A new building has been recently added to the Institution.

(12) During the thirty years of its existence the maintenance of this School has been one continuous struggle. The municipal and provincial government have occasionally assisted. Its founder has also org-

Deaf, December, 1900—Cont'd.

ness, and partly from imperfect chest development, resulting from this muteness. One of the most interesting features of the School is the instruction in drill and calisthenics. The boys and girls are drilled on alternate days for four days in the week, and on the fifth day the school is visited by the sergeant-major, who reviews the drill. The effect on the physique of the pupils is very marked.

5 Founder.	6 Executive Officer.	7 Character.	8 Method.	9 Teachers.	PUPILS.		
					10 Con- genital	11 S. H. P.	12 Total.
Stumann, Ritterv. T.	Wilhelm Woska, Dir.	Pr. I.	Ls.	12	26	32	79
Merian Tirsik	P. Franz Husar, Dir.	Pr. I.	O.	11	61	15	109
Stanis	Fried. Lenardig, Dir.	O. I.	Ls.	6	29	12	80
Marki Regierung.	Dr. Raimund Pötz, Dir.	O. I. E.	C.	9	53	74	134
Regierung	Joseph Kolár, Dir.	O. I.	Ls.	10		8	93
Hartel, Lehrer.	Georg Gröntschnig, Dir.	O. I.	Ls.	9	18	25	44
Joh. Hais	Valdis Sekera Verwr.	Pr. I. E.	Frost'sche	9	30	10	69
zapfel and others.	Stephan Primözie, Dir.	Pr. I.	Ls.	4	13	11	25
Regierung	Anton Zambal, Dir.	O. I.	Ls.	10	43	27	100
Aug. B. Hille	F. Karl B. Kotler, Dir.	Pr. I.	C.	5	18	4	33
wn	Anton Mejbaum.	Pr. I.	Ls.	12	51	15	100
Bardach	I. Bardach	Pr. I.	Ls.	2	8	3	15
Reitter	Alois Walcher, Dir.	O. I. E.	Ls.	6	29	36	104
Holdheim & others.	Anton Plaseller, Dir.	O. I.	C.	5			64
raf Künigl & others.	Karl M. Knoch, Dir.	Pr. I. E.	Ls. Frost.	18	81	25	165
A. Buchmayer.	Anton Witschko, Dir.	Pr. I.	C.	4	9	17	52
	Valeriano de Prohizer, Dir.	Pr. I.	Mixt.	7	14	6	52
Landesregierung.	John Kraft, Dir.	O. I.	Ls.	21	78	32	140
Regierung.	— Weber, Prin.	O. E.	Ls. (?)	8			59
Hsch.	Dr. Moritz Bruner, Dir.	Pr. I.	Ls.	9	36	26	85
leerer	— Fink, Dir.	O. I. E.	Ls. (?)	11			109
ibisch	Joh. Pabisch, Prin.	O. E.	Ls.	8	13	23	54
schulrath.	Joh. Wotypka, Prin.	O. E.	Ls.	7	11	20	37
desregierung.	Ivan Muha, Prin.	O. I.	La	8	14	1	47
abaz	Jacob Elias, Prin.	O. E.	Ls.	3		5	24
Fochs	Leopold Grünberger, Dir.	Pr. I.	Ls.	8	58	15	102
?	?	?	?				
gierung.	Ludwig Együd, Dir.	O. I. E.	Ls.	8	13	18	52
s K. M. Kio, Minist'r	Klinda Kálmán.	O. E.	Ls.	2	10	6	27
no Göza	Tarifzky Ferencz	O. I. E.	Ls.	5	11	4	42
Papovic	R. Papovic, Dir.	Pr. I. E.	Ls.	2	5		8
bosz Károly	Schäffer Károly.	O. I. E.	Ls.	11	21	5	56
l Berencz	Michael Berencz	Pr.	Ls.	1			3
s Gúzar.	Alex. Barbély	O. I. E.	Ls.	26	73		166
				277	826	475	2339

stitution for the deaf which has an accumulated capital of 1,000 florins, and an income of 300 florins annually. In addition the city authorities defray the expense of six midday meals weekly to poor pupils during the months they attend school.

The boys receive manual training in pasteboard work and carving. The girls in all varieties of needle- and knitting.

The majority of pupils are supported entirely from funds contributed by the benevolent towards the cause of the Institution, which received only a subsidy of 1,400 earone from the provincial government. The distinguished artist and graduate of the Academy of Venice, Giovanni Nicolini, was a pupil of this Institution. Only children of citizens of Nieder-Ostreich are entitled to admission without charge; others have to pay 200 to 400 florins. There are, however, only three pay pupils in the Institution at present. The Government of Nieder-Ostreich defrays all expenses for maintenance, instruction, and clothing, which amounted to 10,000 florins during the year 1899. The entire school course embraces eight years. There are twelve classes. The classes are divided into parallel sections. Boys are taught carving, scroll-saw and lathe work, cabinet-making, tailoring, and modelling. The girls receive the same manual training given in the public schools, in underwear and ample dressmaking. Both boys and girls are made to assist in lighter housework.

Statement of School

Hungary. (29) Instruction is given in the Hungarian language. The female teachers employed give training to both boys and girls. Girls are taught needlework and boys straw-plaiting, chair-caning, and binding.

(30) "The Testiss szellemi fogyatékosban szenvedőket gyamolts szászagos egyesület (Society for the support and instruction of physically and mentally abnormal deaf-mute children) maintains in Rökk Szilárd an institute and asylum called Istvánit."

(31) "Two instructors teach wood and clay work. Children are admitted when seven years of age in connection with the school. Its teachers conduct in afternoons a preparatory course for children under 12."

1	2	3
	Location.	Name.
BELGIUM.		
1	Anvers, 139, rue van Schoonbeke.....	Institut des Sourds-Muets.....
2	Anvers, 17, rue Jongellnekt.....	Institut de Surdes-Muettes.....
3	Berchem, St. Agathe-lez-Bruxelles...	Institut provincial de S. M. du Brabant.....
4	Bruges,) rue Moegguet 17.....	Institut des Sourds des deux Sexes, Separés.....
5	Bruxelles, rue du Rampart des M. 105.	Inst. Royal des Sourds-Muets et des Aveugles.....
6	Bouge, lez Namur.....	Institut Gourdin des Sourds-Muets.....
7	Gand,) Roigheim.....	Institut pour Sourds-Muets.....
8	Gand,).....	Institut pour Sourds-Muets.....
9	Liege, rue Monipke 50.....	Institut Royal des Sourds-Muets et des Aveugles.....
10	Maeseyck (Limbourg).....	Institut des Sourds-Muets et des Aveugles.....
11	Woluwe, St. Lambert.....	Institut Royal des Sourds-Muets et des Aveugles.....
12		

NOTE.—(1) The Society for Deaf-Mutes was organized at Antwerp on the first of January, 1835. In earlier years of its existence it placed its wards in an institute already established. In 1857 it opened a tuition of its own which, in 1863, it transferred to the present location, 139 van Schoonbeke St. In 1864 the Society founded the institute for girls in Jongellnekt St. No. 17. Its Board of Management consists of 12 members.

(2) This and the Institution on van Schoonbeke St. are the only ones in Belgium dependent upon a organization. Its resources consist in a minimum membership contribution annually of six francs, voluntary contributions, and subsidies granted by the State and municipal governments. The instruction is given by the pure oral method, and special pains are taken to have the pupils articulate distinctly. Their education is given with that of the hearing and speaking children. The first two years are devoted to preparatory training from Froebel in order to stimulate observation, imitation, etc. There is also a sewing and cutting course provided for pupils who have attained the age of sixteen years. The physical development and health of the pupils receives careful attention, likewise such religious and moral instruction as will tend to cultivate economy, order, and love of work.

(3) Pupils, unless exceptionally intelligent, are not admitted until six years of age. The entire cost for board and tuition, six hundred francs. The amount is fixed by the law of 1891 relating to public education which ensures a subsidy of three-eighths by the State and one-eighth by the Province. Deficits are made up by the Province of Brabant. The Institution, being situated in the country, raises its own vegetables and the garments required are made at the Institution. Pupils are apprenticed to tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, makers, etc., and do considerable of the work required for the Institution and by its inmates. At the age from 12 to 15 years pupils are taught drawing and designing. Those who enter workshops remain there until 18 years of age.

DENMARK.		
1	Copenhagen, Ølta dels vis 58.....	Det Kongelige Døvstumme Institut.....
2	Copenhagen, Dossevlugen 81, 2 S. Posterbro.	Froben Mathias Døvstummenanstalt.....
3	Copenhagen, 31, Niels Ebbesensvej.	Miss Hvid's School for the Deaf.....
4	Fredericia.....	Königliche Taubstummen-Institut.....
5	Nyborg.....	Den Kongelige Døvstumme-skole.....

* 1895.

NOTE.—(1) The deaf children of Denmark are classified into (A) semi-deaf, taught at Nyborg by a

ef, December, 1900—Cont'd.

it we have but five classes, but in time expect to increase the number to eight." The 'Frimu' Institution establishing this school, was discontinued in 1896."

There are forty boarders and two day scholars—thirteen as Roman Catholic, four Greek Church, seven-man Reformed, two of each Lutheran and Unitarian, and four Israelites. Sixteen pupils are learning tailoring, four shoemaking, and eighteen girls suitable female work.

Board-school for the five lower classes of boys and the three classes of girls, but only a day-school for seventh, and eighth classes of boys.

A normal training school, having at present seven scholars, is connected with this Institution.

5	6	7	8	9	PUPILS.		
Founder.	Executive officer.	Character.	Method.	Teachers.	10 Con- genital	11 S. H. P.	12 Total.
et� pour Sourds-M.	L'Abb� f. van Dnezen.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	10	20	10	66
et� pour Sourds-M.	Mlle. Hortense Loons, Dir..	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	9	36	20	78
provincial.....	Victor Gramme.....	Pub. I.....	O. P.....	10		23	124
colne Carton.....	P. A. Naegheis, Dir.....	Pr. et Pub. I	O. P.....	33	175	20	204
ne Triest.....	Hel�ne Wannyn.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	27	58	20	174
He Gourdin.....	S�ur Bertha Leister.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	17	51	23	110
ine Triest.....	Fr�re Ildefonse.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	13	70	17	98
	Chanoine Roelandts.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	13	59	11	88
uplin.....	M. Georges Hairs, Dir.....	Pr. I. E.....	O.....	22	79 ⁰	18 ⁰	155
olus.....	P. J. F. Avan der Wielen.....	Pr. I.....	Mixte.....	12	48	11	59
ne Triest.....	M. Julien Albertyn.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	15		18	109
				181	596	191	1265

a to 18th year when, if found deserving, receive a certificate of professional qualification. The Province is entitled to the honor of having established the first Public Institution for the Deaf and the Blind in

The pupils consist of 97 boys and 92 girls, however, totally separated.

ne blind deaf-mute and a small number of backward pupils are instructed by signs. Pantomime is allowed at recreations. A refuge, to which pupils who have completed their education may resort, is attached to the Institution.

This Institution was originally opened in 1829 by Minsart, a priest of the parish of St. Loup, familiar with the methods of de l' p e and Sicard, who depended for its support entirely upon voluntary contributions. It had to be closed for want of funds but was reopened by its founder in 1836, and upon his decease was continued by Mr. Achille Louis Gourdin, a deaf-mute pupil of the Abb  Sicard, who continued his ardent work 27 years. He was succeeded by his son in 1872, who, however, soon succumbed to the absorbing labor and expense exacted, whereupon his widow bravely assumed charge and faithfully continued until the 1st of 1899, when she voluntarily resigned and transferred the establishment to its present management, the Order of Dominicans of the Sacred Heart d'Hardinghem (Pas de Calais), France, who maintain the school solely from the amount for the board and tuition of pupils provided for by the government. According to the latest statistics (1883) there were then 2,934 deaf-mutes in Belgium, of which number 1,439 were under 16 years of age.

Thanks to the State, Province, and Municipal subsidies, together with other generous donations obtaining the year 1897, the Institution was enabled to enlarge its work. In 1891 the Director, M. Snyckers, introduced the pure oral in place of the previously prevailing method.

and Fundats.....	Pastor Fr. Heiberg Vorstr.....	Pr. I.....	D. W.....	14			70
lathisen.....	Fr�nlein Therese Madsen..	Pr. I.....	R. Ls.....	3	3	1	6
Anna Hvid.....	Miss Nanna Hvid.....	Pr.....	O.....	3	5	2	9
State.....	Geo. J�rgensen, Dir.....	O. I. E.....	P. O.....	23	124	19	190
hlerup.....	Joh. Geo. Forchhammer.....	O. E.....	R. Ls.....	14	2	44	73
				57	134	66	348

Method. Class (B), deaf without any hearing whatever are sent to the Royal School at Fredericia, and the Class (C), composed of the dumbest and most backward deaf, are educated at the Royal Institution in

Statement of Schools.

Copenhagen by means of the manual alphabet and writing. The classification takes place at the Fr school, to which all deaf-mutes, upon arriving at school age (8 years), are first sent.

(2) Miss Therese Madsen has had charge of this school since the 1st of May, 1899. This school is but twelve inmates in order to preserve its strictly family character. Although a private institution, the ment extends its aid. No degree of intellectual deficiency is excluded.

(4) This school needed to be enlarged from time to time. It can now accommodate 250 children.

1	2	3
	Location.	Name.
EUROPE—Cont'd.		
FRANCE.		
1	Albi, Tarn	Institution des Sourds-Muets
2	Alençon, Orne	Institution des Sourds-Muets
3	Angers, Maine-et-Loire	Institution des Sourds-Muets
4	Angoulême, Charente	Institution Balzac et des Sourds-Muets
5	Annonay, Ardèche	Institution des Sourdes-Muettes
6	Arras, Pas-de-Calais	Institution des Sourds-Muets
7	Asnières (29 rue de Nanterre, Seine)	Institut Départemental de Sourds-Muets
8	Auch, au Mathelin, Gers	Institution de Sourds-Muets
9	Aurillac, Cantal	Institution de Sourds-Muets
10	Besançon (St. Cloud), Doubs	Institution St. Joseph de Sourds-Muets
11	Bordeaux, 87 rue St. Servais, Gironde	Institution Nationale des Sourdes-Muettes
12	Bordeaux, 61 rue de Marseille, Gir'de	Institution des Sourds-Muets et des jeunes Aveugles
13	Boulogne-s. Seine, Seine	Institution Houdin Pension de famille
14	Bourg-en-Bresse, r. S.-Muets, Ain	Institution des Sourds-Muets
15	Bourg-en-Bresse, rue du Lycée	Institution St. Joseph
16	Bourg la Reine, Seine	Institution de Notre-Dame du Calvaire
17	Cadix, Calvados	Institution de Bon-Sauveur
18	Chamalières-Clermont, Puy-de-D.	Institution du Bon-Sauveur
19	Chambery-Cognin, Savoie	Institution Nationale de Sourds-Muets
20	Chambery, Savoie	Institution Nationale des Sourdes-Muettes
21	Château St.-Ange-Mont., Vaucluse	Institution Grimaud-Maissonier
22	Château, par Arlanc, Puy-de-Dôme	Institution des Sourds-Muets
23	Cherrière, St. Laurent-du-Pont, Isère	Ecole St. Bruno
24	Deols, par Châteauroux, Indre	Institution des Sourds-Muets
25	Dijon, Côte-d'Or	Institution des Sourds-Muets
26	Elbeuf, rue Glaycul, 32, Seine-Inf.	Institution des Sourds-Muets
27	Gap, Hautes-Alpes	Institution de Sourds-Muets de la Providence
28	La Chartreuse, près Auray, Morbihan	Institution de Sourdes Muettes
29	La Malgrange, Meurthe-et-M.	Institution des Sourdes-Muets de l'Est
30	Laon, Aisne	Institution Notre-Dame
31	Larnay, près Poitiers, Vienne	Institution des Sourdes-Muettes et des Aveugles
32	Laval-a-St. Louis, Mayenne	Institution des Sourds-Muets
33	Le Havre, Seine-Inf.	Institution des Sourds-Muets
34	Le Puy, Haute-Loire	Institution de Sourds-Muets
35	Le Puy, Haute-Loire	Institution des Sourdes-Muettes
36	Lille, rue Royale, Nord	Institution de Sourds-Muets
37	Limoges, Haute-Vienne	Institut régional de Sourds-Muets
38	Lyon, Montée St.-Barthélemy, Rhône	Institution de Sourds-Muets
39	Lyon-Villeurbanne, Rhône	Institut des Sourds-Muets et des Aveugles
40	Marseille, Bouches-du-Rhône	Institution des Sourds-Muets
41	Moingt, près Montbrison, Loire	Institution des Sourdes-Muettes
42	Montpellier, Hérault	Institution des Sourds-Muets
43	Nantes, r. du Frère-Louis, Loire-Inf.	Ecole Départementale des Sourds-Muets
44	Nice, chemin de St.-Philippe, Alpes-M.	Ecole des Enfants Sourds-Muets
45	Nogent-le-Rotrou, Eure-et-Loire	Institut de Srs. Immaculée Conception
46	Oloron, Basses Pyrénées	Institut des Sourds-Muets
47	Orléans, rue Saint-Marceau, Loiret	Institut des Sourdes-Muettes de la Ville
48	Orléans, St.-Jean-de-la-Ruelle, Loiret	Institution des Sourds-Muets
49	Paris, 254 rue St. Jacques, Seine	Institution Nationale des Sourds-Muets
50	Paris (1895), Seine	Institut Renard des Sourds-Muets
51	Pelousey, par Audeux, Doubs	Institut des Sourdes-Muettes
52	Poitiers, Vienne	Institution Régionale de Sourds-Muets et d'Aveugles
53	Pont l'Abbe-Picauville, Manche	Institution du Bon-Sauveur
54	Rille-Fougères, Ille-et-Vilaine	Institution des Sourds-Muets
55	Rochelin-Lille, Nord	Institution des Sourds-Muets
56	Rodez, Aveyron	Institution des Sourds-Muets
57	Rodez, Aveyron	Institution des Sourdes-Muettes
58	Royat-les-Bains, Puy-de-Dôme	Institution St. Anne
59	Saint-Brieuc, Côtes-du-Nord	Institution des Sourds-Muets
60	Saint-Brieuc, Côtes-du-Nord	Institution des Sourdes-Muettes
61	Saint-Etienne, r. Franklin, 40, Loire	Institution de Sourds-Muets

Deaf, December, 1900.—Cont'd.

visions: (1) Training School, (2) intellectually bright children, (3) children of ordinary capability, in-also the feeble-minded, transferred to it from a school for such children which was abolished 1893. This school was conducted many years by Prof. Joh. Keller as a private institution. In 1891, when the as were destroyed by fire, the Danish government assumed charge and erected new buildings. Obligatory attendance of the deaf was promulgated in Denmark as early as 1805. There are very few children in this "born deaf," as the institution is designed specially for the semi-deaf and semi-mute.

5 Founder.	6 Executive Officer.	7 Character.	8 Method.	9 Teachers	PUPILS.		
					10 Con- genital	11 S. H. P.	12 Total.
Arlehou.....	La Supr. du Bon-Sauveur.	Pr. I.....	O.....	11			60
Abecq.....	La Sup. S. de la Providence	Pr. I.....	O.....	7			39
Bloin.....	Sœur St. Jude.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	9	26	5	31
an Lagrange	Ehen Lagrange.....	Pu. I.....	O. P.....	3	15	9	24
de Providence	Sœur Marie-Eugène.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	3			24
Duler.....	Sœur Hélène de Frileuze.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	15			155
l de la Seine	Gustave Baguere, Dir.....	Pu. I.....	O. P.....	24	63	12	245
Brac.....	Sr. Marie-Raphael.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	3			18
durat.....	Mme. Massip Marie.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	3			17
Brenflot.....	Frère Romule.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	12	10	6	60
hampion de Cicé	Chevr. Germand Prnon.....	Pu. I.....	O. P.....	43	181	48	230
Abbé Gaussens	Frère Jacques, Frs. St. G.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	10	38	9	65
de Houdin.....	Mme. Vve. Aug. Houdin.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	2	4		10
St. V. d'Paul.....	Frère Roger.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	6	23	2	25
Srs de St. Joseph.....	Sœur Octavio de la Croix.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	5	38	3	41
de N.-D. du Calv.....	Sr. Jerome Marie.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	8	34	8	60
Abbé Janet.....	Sœur Delaitre.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	14	38	13	54
Abbé Jamet.....	Mme. Etasse, } Directrices	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	6	18	4	29
	Mme. Ernouf, }						
Arthélemy.....	M. Dubranle.....	Pu. I.....	O.....	7			86
Arthélemy.....	M. Dubranle.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	3			38
Cas, Grimaud.....	Grimaud et Melsouler.....	Pr. I.....	O. Mixte.....	7			88
Abbé Dessaigne.....	Frère Macaire.....	Pu. I.....	Mixte.....	4	16	3	20
Frères Chartreux.....	Frère Paul de St. Gabriel.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	10	26	25	62
Damourette.....	S. de la Charité de Bourges.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	10			62
nois Boyer.....	M. Fr. Boyer.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	6			60
Aug. Capon.....	M. Louis Capon.....	Pr. I.....	Mixte.....	2	16		16
la Providence.....	Sr. Marie-Symphorose.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	5	14	4	28
shayes.....	S. Anne Marie du S. C.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	9	27	24	75
oux.....	M. de Bouvier.....	Pu. I.....	O.....	7			135
Abbé Dupont.....	M. Brancourt.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	8	60	9	70
Larnay.....	Supr. St. Hilaire.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	14	63	12	85
épices de Laval.....	Sr. Aug. Louis.....	Pu. I.....	O. P.....	7	24	14	38
geix.....	M. Fargeix.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	3			30
enestet.....	Frère Marie-Pierre.....	Pr. I.....	Mixte.....	3			22
enestet.....	Sr. Marie St. Irénée.....	Pr. I.....	Mixte.....	2			22
ode.....	Sr. Genevieve-Marie.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	6			72
e Maire de la Ville.....	M. et M. P. Martineau.....	Pu. E.....	O.....	4	5	8	54
abriel-Marle.....	Frère Odérissus.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	3			11
gentobler.....	M. B. Patras.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	7	28	25	72
haid.....	Abbe Castellan.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	10			82
assaing.....	Sr. Marie-Thérèse.....	Pr. I.....	Mixte.....	3			22
hagny.....	Sœur Reverdy.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	12			59
shayes.....	Frère Privat.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	12	46	7	60
astellan.....	M. Salvain.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	3			27
ulé.....	Mme. Jadhars Spr. G.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	9		5	44
arrouy.....	Mlle. Larrouy.....	Pr. I.....	Mixte.....	3			20
re Deshayes.....	Sr. Marie-Adolphine.....	Pu. I.....	O. P.....	5	35	14	57
Laveau.....	Frère Médéric.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	13	33	20	63
Pépée.....	Désiré Giraud.....	Pu. I.....	O. P.....	48	114	2	260
rd.....	Mme. Renard.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	1			11
ouzot.....	Sr. Cécile de la Croix.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	7			68
shayes.....	R. Frère Benoit.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	11	42	12	62
Janet.....	G. } Mme. Etasse.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	6	20	2	29
	F. } Mme. Ernouf.....						
Letailandier.....	Sr. Marie-Angèle.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	8	58	4	62
de.....	Frère Narcisse.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	10			97
Périé.....	L'abbé Fabregou.....	Pu. I.....	O.....	3			15
gène-Marie.....	Frère Jovinlen.....	Pu. I.....	O.....	4			25
Samson Garnier.....	L'abbé Bidan.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	8	10	15	48
Libéry (S. M.).....	M. Clavel Pierre.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	15	40	15	96
		Pr. I.....	O. P.....	21	73	1	83

1	2	3
	Location.	Name.
EUROPE—Cont'd.		
FRANCE—Cont'd.		
62	Saint-Etienne, Loire.....	Institution de Sourdes-Muettes.....
63	St. Hippolyte-du-Fort, Gard.....	Institution pour les Sourds-Muets Protestants.....
64	St.-Laurent-en-Royans, Drôme.....	Institution des Sourds-Muets.....
65	St.-Medard-L.-Sois, Aisne.....	Institution des Sourds-Muets.....
66	Tarbes, Hte. Pyrénées.....	Institution des Sourdes-Muettes de S. E.....
67	Toulon, rue de la Valette, Var.....	Institution des Sourds-Muets.....
68	Toulouse, Hte.-Garonne.....	Institut Régional de Sourds-Muets.....
69	Toulouse, rue des Ponts 36, Hte.-Gar.	Institut des Sourds-Muets.....
70	Veyre-Monton, Puy-de-Dôme.....	Institution des Sourdes-Muettes.....
71	Vizille, Isère.....	Institution Départementale des Sourds-Muets.....

NOTE. (7) The School comprises three divisions :

1st. Sub-primary, from 5 to 6 years.

2d. Primary, from 6 to 13 years.

3d. Advance, from 13 to 17 years.

The present director was largely instrumental in its organization.

(10) This School was originally founded in 1806 by the Abbé Perrenex, a pupil of the Abbé de l'Epée.

The institution devotes considerable attention to manual training. It gives instruction in shoe tailoring, and dressmaking, in lathe work, modelling, lithography, baking, gardening, etc. Pupils are also exclusively for manual training, these devote as apprentices daily eight hours to shop work. Every effort is made to give children attending the School a love for family life, and supervisors are provided for every effort of pupils to promote this end, all to encourage sociability and spontaneous practice in speech.

Strict attention is paid to hygiene and proper physical development; to morality and religious instruction.

Pupils are required to write to their parents every month, and the latter receive every quarter from the Director a statement of the health, conduct, and general progress of their children attending school.

The Institution receives two classes of children—free and pay pupils—the latter are required to pay for instruction and tuition five hundred francs for the School term of ten months. Apprentices are required to pay only once an admission fee of three hundred francs for a course of three years instruction.

(11) This is the corresponding Government Institution for girls to the one for boys in Paris. The instruction given is practical with due regard to religious training. The pupils are taught cutting out and making of garments, dressmaking, embroidery, lace-making, carpet-weaving, the management of sewing machines used by women, designing, water-coloring on wood, leather, silk, and other material, porcelain painting, oil painting of various kinds, photography, including the retouching of photographs; cooking, washing, ironing, housekeeping, and domestic accounts; in fact, all that goes to constitute the work of women in the home.

(15) The late Inspector General of Schools for the Deaf, Mr. O. Claveau, always spoke in the highest terms of this School. Its graduates give satisfaction wherever employed. Ten pupils, in the year 1892, presented themselves for examination with hearing pupils before the municipal authorities, and were accorded favorable notices by the Examining Board; others have since been awarded certificates of efficiency. Special training is given to pupils in needlework, cutting out, machine-sewing, knitting, embroidery, washing, ironing, and household duties of all kinds. On leaving the institution they find no difficulty in securing honorable employment on equal terms with the hearing. Annually a reunion of graduates takes place at the institution.

(16) The pupils are divided into two distinctly separate divisions—the first comprising all those in attendance at the expense of the municipality or who are received at the reduced price of francs 400 per annum. The other division comprises those pupils for whom francs 800 are annually paid by parents or guardians. Special attention is here given to the utilization of hearing power.

(19-20) This School is jointly one of the three Government Institutions of France located in the eastern department of Savoy. It comprises two distinctly separate divisions, the one for girls and the one for boys. The School course continues seven years. Age of admission from 9-12 years.

The boys are taught shoemaking, tailoring, lathe work, gardening, and farming. The girls receive instruction in needlework, washing and ironing, and household duties.

The estimate of annual expenses of the Institution are francs 130,000, of which the State contributes francs 73,000. The average expense per pupil amounts to francs 1,083. The charge for board is francs 600 a year. francs 370 are charged for wearing apparel, etc., during the entire school course. The various departing indigent pupils pay francs 500 annually.

Deaf, December, 1900—Cont'd.

5 Founder.	6 Executive Officer.	7 Character.	8 Method.	9 Pupils. reac- tional	PUPILS.		
					10 Con- genital	11 S. H. P.	12 Total
St. Hilaire.....	Sr. Lauriot.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	17			98
Cliau.....	M. Ed. Janlmes.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	7			33
Thampavier.....	Sr. Enlalie.....	Pr. I.....	Mixte.....	5			53
Dupont.....	.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	3			25
J. Porgues.....	Me. Lasserre.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	8	23	3	26
Luciani.....	M. Luciani.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	2			22
.....	François Boyer.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	10	14	4	52
Chezatte.....	{ Frère Robert pour garçons { S. des S.-Douleurs p. filles	{ Pr. I..... { O.....	{ O..... { O.....	{ 14 { 14			{ 122 { 122
Javien.....	Sœur Lucie.....	Pr. I.....	Mixte.....	5			50
Gallien S. M.....	Sr. St. Prudence.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	4	20	5	24
				598	1295	316	4098

port is sent every quarter to the parents and guardians of pupils. Each sex has its distinctive uniform. The course of instruction embraces the prevailing curriculum for the elementary classes in the public schools for hearing children. All pupils are required to attend drawing lessons for three hours each week, and physical training is provided for all children according to their age.

The institution possesses a good library.

This institution is conducted by the "Association Philanthropie" for the protection of children having defective speech, the deaf and dumb, the backward, and otherwise abnormal. It is an undenominational institution. The Department of "Vaucluse" grants a subsidy of francs 10,000, and that of "Gard" francs 3,000. It has two divisions of pupils. The first consisting of those for whose maintenance francs 1,200 are paid to the parents and guardians. The second of such pupils for whom only 500 francs is paid for the school term of three years. Children from six years of age upward are received. It is estimated that there are in France about 60,000 otherwise abnormal, and 40,000 deaf-mutes.

The printing office of this institution has issued a number of publications of exceptional merit; among them "Carrière antrefois et aujourd'hui," and recently a valuable statistical contribution of the schools of France, entitled, "Institutions des Sourds-Muets, Statistique 1901—les Professeurs de l'Institution de Carrière, sous la collaboration de l'abbé Rieffel."

Only oral and written language is used according to circular. The pupils at the close of their school term are placed for two years with artisans to learn some trade. The director is an "Officier d'Académie," etc. The school has a museum comprising some 10,000 objects utilized in teaching pupils. The distribution of prizes attracts exceptional attention.

Pupils are admitted from 8 to 12 years of age. The charge for board and tuition to parents and municipalities varies from 275 to 500 francs for school term. Clothing extra if pupil is not provided with the same according to the rules. Manual training is provided for and embraces, gardening, arboriculture, and practical needlework, embroidery, and housework.

This Institution has two blind-deaf-mutes under instruction, and an asylum for deaf-mute adults which is home to 120 applicants.

A public day-school for the deaf, where pupils take practically the same course of studies given in the other schools and receive like manual training. All articles made by pupils they are entitled to keep. The institution is under the patronage of the "Société d'assistance et de patronage pour les sourds-muets. Les Jeunes Aveugles du Rhône et des départements voisins." It receives private pay pupils and pupils supported by State and Municipalities. They are taught shoemaking, gardening, lathe work, lithography, and bookbinding.

When found specially apt they are sent to the National School of Fine Arts in Lyons to learn decorating and designing applicable to the silk industry which is here of great importance.

Pupils leave this institution prepared to enter upon clerkships, do lathe-work, cabinet-work, and lithography, etc., and otherwise prove useful citizens.

The theory and practice of manual training is given special attention. Two hours daily each day and are entirely being devoted to the pupils in these classes. The age of admission ranges from 8 to 12 years, and school term continues eight years. Pay pupils are charged for the scholastic year francs 550. Municipal pupils are charged francs 500. Uniforms are charged for extra, also sundry other incidentals.

PARIS, le 30 décembre, 1899.

L'Institution Nationale des Sourds-Muets de Paris est exclusivement affectée à l'éducation des jeunes sourds-muets.

Statement of Schools

Elle est administrée, sous l'autorité du Ministre de l'Intérieur, par un Directeur responsable assisté d'une Commission Consultative, et d'un Conseil de Perfectionnement pour l'enseignement professionnel.

Le personnel administratif comprend, outre le Directeur, un Conseur, un Receveur, un Econome, Secrétaire et quatre Commis aux Ecritures.

Le service médical est assuré par un médecin, un médecin otologiste, deux médecins adjoints, un oculiste, un médecin dentiste, un chef de clinique et deux dames infirmières diplômées.

Une clinique gratuite est annexée à l'Institution Nationale pour le traitement des maladies de l'oreille.

Le service des consultations est confié au médecin otologiste assisté des deux médecins adjoints et du chef de clinique.

Les enfants sont admis à l'Institution Nationale dès l'âge de six ans. Ils restent dans la classe jusqu'à neuf ans; ils commencent alors le cours régulier de l'enseignement qui comprend huit années d'études ainsi réparties :

1 ^o Cours élémentaire.	{ première année. deuxième " troisième "	{ Petit quartier.
2 ^o Cours moyen.	{ quatrième " cinquième " sixième "	{ Moyen quartier.
3 ^o Cours supérieur.	{ septième " huitième " Cours de perfectionnement.	{ Grand quartier.

A partir de la quatrième année d'enseignement, les élèves commencent l'apprentissage de l'une des professions suivantes : horticulture, cordonnerie, couture, typographie, sculpture sur bois, menuiserie.

Le prix de la pension annuelle est fixé à 900 frs.

Le prix de la demi-pension annuelle est fixé à 450 frs.

Le prix de l'externat annuelle est fixé à 250 frs.

Le montant du trousseau est de 400 francs pour les pensionnaires et de 160 francs pour les demi-pensionnaires.

1

2

3

Location.

Name.

EUROPE—Cont'd.

GERMANY.

1	Aachen, An der Schanz, Preussen.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
2	Aldorf, bei Nürnberg, Bayern.....	Kreis Taubstummenanstalt.....
3	Angerberg, Ost Preussen.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
4	Ansbach, Bayern.....	Städte Taubstummenanstalt.....
5	Augsburg, Bayern.....	Kreis Taubstummenanstalt für Knaben.....
6	Bamberg, Bayern.....	Vereins Taubstummenanstalt.....
7	Bayreuth, Kasern Str., Bayern.....	Protestantische Kreis Taubstummenschule.....
8	Bensheim, Gr. H. Hessen.....	Staats Taubstummenanstalt.....
9	Berlin, Elsasser Str. 86-88.....	K. Taubstummen u. Lehrerbildungsanstalt.....
10	Berlin, O. Markus Str. 49.....	Städt. Taubstummenschule.....
11	Berlin, Klöster Str. 65-67.....	Kindergartenanstalt für Taubstumme.....
12	Berlin-Weissensee, Park Str. 18.....	Israelit. Vereins Taubstummenanstalt.....
13	Berthelsdorf, Sachsen.....	Anstalt für Schwachsinnige Taubstumme.....
14	Bonninagheim, Württemberg.....	Könige Taubstummenanstalt.....
15	Braunschweig, Wolfenbüttel Str. 25.....	Staats Taubstummenanstalt.....
16	Bremen.....	Vereins Taubstummenanstalt.....
17	Breslau, Stern Str. 32-36, Schlesien.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
18	Bromberg, Posen.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
19	Brühl, Rheinprovinz.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
20	Buren, Westfalen.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
21	Camberg, Hessen Nassau.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
22	Coburg, Sachs. Cobg. Gotha.....	Herzogl. Taubstummen u. Lehranstalt.....
23	Danzig, West Preussen.....	Stadt Taubstummenschule.....
24	Detmold, Lippe Detmold.....	Staats Taubstummenschule.....
25	Dillingen, Bayern.....	Privat Taubstummenanstalt.....
26	Dinglingen, Gr. H. Baden.....	Privat Taubstummenanstalt.....
27	Dresden, Chemnitzer Str. 2.....	Staats Taubstummenanstalt.....
28	Dresden-Plauen, Chemnitzer Str. 18.....	Taubstummen-Vorschule.....
29	Elberfeld, Rheinprovinz.....	Evangel. Prov. Taubstummenanstalt.....
30	Emden, Prov. Hannover.....	Ostfriesische Taubstummenanstalt.....
31	Erfurt, Prediger Str. 8-9, Pr. Sachsen.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
32	Essen, Rheinprovinz.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
33	Frankenthal, Rheinfalz.....	Kreis Taubstummenanstalt.....
34	Frankfurt a. M.....	Taubstummen-Erziehungsanstalt.....
35	Friedberg, Gr. H. Hessen.....	Staats Taubstummenanstalt.....
36	Fürth, Bayern.....	Städte Taubstummenschule.....

Deuf, December, 1900—Cont'd.

bourses ou des fractions de bourses sont accordées par l'Etat, les départements, les villes ou les communes en vue de bienfaisance.

nombreux prix en argent d'une valeur de 80 à 400 francs sont décernés chaque année aux élèves qui se font remarquer par leur assiduité, leur application et leur bonne conduite.

chefs d'ateliers et les élèves du cours supérieur sont intéressés dans les produits du travail des ateliers de telle que la maison n'en retire aucun bénéfice.

cours pour les sourds-muets adultes des deux sexes sont professés toute l'année par les membres du personnel de l'Institution Nationale.

DESIRE GIRAUD,

Le Directeur de l'Institution Nationale.

Curriculum similar to that in other first-class schools, and the charge for admission approximately the same. The scholars are separated into primary and advanced sections, each receiving paternal supervision and care.

60. These are two separate schools under one management, the one for boys the other for girls. The Government of the Nord pays 400 francs each for 67 pupils, and Morbihan the same for 16 pupils. In addition there are 100 free pupils. Gardening, farming, shoemaking, lathe-work, needlework, and housework generally are

"We have three distinct classes of inmates, viz, 1st, pupils who attend the classes generally; 2d, apprentices who pay for their maintenance by the work they perform, and 3d, workmen who are former graduates of the school, had been taught by signs, and prefer to remain for their maintenance. Of the apprentices 34 use signs, and of the workmen 41 yet use signs. These three categories of inmates are completely separated, but under the same management. Our manual training embraces book-binding, shoemaking, tailoring, printing, lithography, locksmithing, lathe-work, and gardening."

This School would seem to be identical with that of Dijon No. 25 above, Clavel J. Pierre, Director, the recent statistics (1901) published by the Currière School, although the data given by M. Boyer, of the Volta Bureau indicate it to be different.

5 Founder.	6 Executive Officer.	7 Character.	8 Method.	9 Teachers.	PUPILS.		
					10 Con- genital	11 S. H. P.	12 Total.
Massen-n. Klapper...	Wilh. Linnartz, Dir.	O. E.	LS.	8	35	14	46
ser.	Dekan Ruprecht.	O. I.	R. LS.	2	7	7	18
Landtag.	Walt. Wiechmann, Dir.	O. E.	R. LS.	14	42	55	139
Regierung	Endner, Lehrer	O. E. u. Pn.	LS.	1	3	2	5
Regierung	H. Koch, Vorstd.	O. I.	R. LS.	4	14	23	48
fg. Heinisch.	Dr. Lahner.	O. I.	LS.	4	2	7	34
ger.	Geo. Friederich, Obrl.	O. I.	LS.	3	13	4	15
zg Ludwig	Wilh. Henness, Dir.	O. E.	LS.	10	37	42	69
A. Eschke.	Edward Walther, Dir.	O. I. E.	R. LS.	11	34	19	83
r. Bertram.	Albert Gutzmann, Dir.	O. E.	LS.	18	75	27	155
h.	M. Reich Dir.	Pr. I.		4			36
Regierung.	Trt. Fr. Streich, Ob. Insp.	O. I.	R. LS.	7			54
Regierung.	Gust. Schlott, Ob. Insp.	O. E. u. I.	LS.	7	20	20	58
rtigies	H. Marquart, Vorstr.	Pr. I.		4			30
n. Unterstgs. Vern.	Bd. Bergmann, Dir.	Pr. I. E.	R. LS.	31	83	40	210
a. Schindt.	O. Nordmann, Vorstr.	O. E.		9			75
ng.	H. Pieth, Dir.	O. E.	R. LS.	8	19	15	65
rsel	Ferd. Derlgs, Dir.	O. E.	LS.	9	28	28	80
l. Schütz (Dm.)	Wilh. Wehrheim, Dir.	O. E.	LS.	14	49	24	95
Jungk	A. Schott, Vorstr.	O. E.	R. LS.	2	7	5	10
agistrat.	Bruno Radau, Vorstr.	O. E.	R. LS.	4			39
	Georg Sauerlander.	O. E.	LS.	2	5	3	18
Reg. Wagner	Mag. Niedermaler, Dir.	Pr. I.	LS.	8	17	28	53
skardt-n. Sprenger.	— Schweickhardt, Lehr.	Pr. I.		2			13
F. Jencke.	H. G. Stötzner, Dir.	O. I. E.	LS.	4			197
J. F. Jencke	H. G. Stötzner, Dir.	O. I.	LS.	4	20		32
Prov. Reg.	W. Sawallisch, Dir.	O. E.	R. LS.	7	29	6	48
u.	Otto Darger, Dir.	O. I.	R. LS.	5	10	16	35
ner Loge.	Karl Prüfner	O. I. E.	LS.	9		12	79
Regierung.	Her. Ochs, Dir.	O. E.		6			53
	John Kling, Vorstd.	O. I.		8			79
Kosel	Joh. Vatter, Ob. Lehr.	O. I.	R. LS.	4			36
	— Wodage, Dir.	O. E.		7			43
	Peter Fischer, Lehr.	O. E.	LS.	1	2	2	6

1	2	3
	Location.	Name.
EUROPE—Cont'd.		
GERMANY—Cont'd.		
37	Gerlachsheim, Gr. H. Baden.....	Gr. H. Badische Taubstummenanstalt.....
38	Gmund, Württemberg.....	Königl. Taubstummen und Blindenanstalt.....
39	Gmund, Württemberg.....	Filial Taubstummenanstalt der Barmherzn. Schw.....
40	Guben, Brandenburg, Ganger Str. 1.....	Provinzial Taubstummenschule.....
41	Halberstadt, Prov. Sachsen.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
42	Halle a. S., Prov. Sachsen.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
43	Hamburg, Bürgerweide 21.....	Staats Taubstummenschule.....
44	Helligenbrunn, Württemberg.....	Privat Taubstummenanstalt.....
45	Hildburghausen, Sach. Meiningen.....	Herzogl. Taubstummenanstalt.....
46	Hildesheim, Prov. Hannover.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
47	Hohenwart, Bayern.....	Privat Taubstummenanstalt.....
48	Homburg, Cassel.....	Ständische Taubstummenanstalt.....
49	Isenheim, Ob. Elsass.....	Kathol. Taubstummenanstalt.....
50	Jena, Sachs. Weim. Elsnach.....	Erziehungsanstalt für Schwerhörige u. Ertaubte.....
51	Kempen a. R., Rheinprovinz.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
52	Köln, Hosenstrasse 10.....	Vereins Taubstummenschule.....
53	Königsberg I, Preussen.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
54	Königsberg II, Preussen.....	Lehranstalt für Taubstumme Kinder.....
55	Koslin, Prov. Pommern.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
56	Langenhorst, Westfalen.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
57	Leipzig, Thaltstr. 38, Sachsen.....	Staats Taubstummenanstalt.....
58	Liegnitz, Schlesien.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
59	Lubeck, Schöckengrasser Str. 33.....	Berend Schröder'sche Schule.....
60	Ludwigslust, Gr. H. Meck. Schwu.....	Staats Taubstummenanstalt.....
61	Marientburg, W. Preussen.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
62	Meersburg, Baden.....	Gr. H. Taubstummenanstalt.....
63	Metz, Elsass-Lothringen.....	Kaiserl. Taubstummenanstalt.....
64	München, Goethe Str. 70, Bayern.....	Königl. Central Taubstummen Inst.....
65	München, Bayern.....	Hell anstalt für Sprach Kranke.....
66	Nagold, Württemberg.....	Königliche Taubstummenanstalt.....
67	Neuwied, Rheinprovinz.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
68	Nürnberg, O. Abth. Württemberg.....	Städt. Taubstummenschulen (4).....
69	Nürtingen, Württemberg.....	Königl. Taubstummenschule.....
70	Osnabrück, Hannover.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
71	Osterburg, Prov. Sachsen.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
72	Petershagen, Westfalen.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
73	Posen, Preussen.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
74	Ratibor, Schlesien.....	Vereins Taubstummenanstalt.....
75	Regensburg, Bayern.....	Kreis Taubstummenanstalt.....
76	Rossl, O. Preussen.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
77	Rostock, Mecklbg. Schwerin.....	Vereins Taubstummenanstalt.....
78	Schleiz, Reuss, J. L.....	Staats Taubstummenanstalt.....
79	Schleswig, Schleswig-Holstein.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
80	Schlochau, W. Preussen.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
81	Schneidemühl, Posen.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
82	Soest, Westfalen.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
83	Stade, Hannover.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
84	Stettin, Pommern.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
85	Stralsund, Pommern.....	Städte Taubstummenanstalt.....
86	Strassburg-Nendorf, Elsass.....	Evangel. Prot. Taubstummenanstalt.....
87	Strassburg Ruprechtsau.....	Jacontot Taubstummenanstalt.....
88	Strassburg.....	Städtische Fortbildungsschule für Taubstumme.....
89	Stranburg, Bayern.....	Kreis Taubstummenanstalt.....
90	Tiege, West Preussen.....	Marien Taubstummenanstalt.....
91	Trier, Kaiser Str. 18, Rheinprovinz.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
92	Weimar, Kaiserin Augusta Str. 17.....	Herzogl. Taubstummen u. Blindenanstalt.....
93	Weissenfels, Prov. Sachsen.....	Provinzial Taubstummenanstalt.....
94	Wildeshausen, Oldenburg.....	Taubstummen Lehr Institut.....
95	Wilhelmsdorf, Württemberg.....	Anstalt für Normal u. Schwachsinn-Taubstumme.....
96	Winnenden, Württemberg.....	Paulinenpflege.....
97	Wriezen, Provinz Brandenburg.....	Wilh. Augusta Stift Taubstummenschule.....
98	Würzburg, Bayern.....	Kreis Taubstummenanstalt.....
99	Zell (Eysölden), Bayern.....	Privat Taubstummenanstalt.....

NOTE.—(3) Six hours each week are devoted to the manual training of girls by a special teacher. Manual training of boys is confined to paste-board work.

(9) The normal training class attached to this School comprises 8 male and 3 female teachers. The Deaf-Mute Institution at Berlin is the only State institution proper in the Kingdom of Prussia. It

Deaf, December, 1900—Cont'd.

5 Founder.	6 Executive Officer.	7 Character.	8 Method.	9 Teachers.	PUPILS.		
					10 Con- genital	11 S. H. P.	12 Total.
z-Friederich.....	Joh. Bap. Zampant, Vorstr.	O. I.....	Ls.....	13	22	21	100
tdt. pfar. Kratzer.....	Tr. Fr. Streich, O. Inspr.....	O. I.....	R. Ls.....	7	26	12	54
rz'n Schwestern.....	Schwester Felix, Vorstr.....	O. I. E.....	Ls.....	8	20	23	64
nburger Regierung.....	Paul Kopka, Dir.....	O. I. E.....	R. Ls.....	12	60	28	101
ederlow.....	Wilh. Keil, Dir.....	O. I. E.....	R. Ls.....	8	41	18	86
Lehr. A. Klotz.....	K. Franke, Dir.....	O. E.....	Ls.....	7	32	35	65
W. Buck u. andr.....	H. Söder, Dir.....	O. I. E.....	Ls.....	12	24	23	101
uchs.....	Hochw. H. A. Stöhr, Vorstr.	Pr. I.....	Ls.....	11	11	49	64
nl. Hell.....	Dr. O. Rückert, Inspr.....	O. E.....	Ls.....	4	13	9	26
ätig Keits Verein.....	V. Staden, Dir.....	O. I. E.....	Ls.....	13	29	10	85
v. Wagner.....	M. Stanisla Hausmann, Ob.	Pr. I.....	Ls.....	5	24	8	53
aft.....	Münscher, Dir.....	O. E.....	Ls.....	15	22	22	106
Rappoltsweller.....	E. S. Petronilla, Vorst.	Pr. I.....	Ls.....	10	25	15	54
ekmann.....	K. Brauckmann, Dir.....	Pr. I.....	Ls.....	3	11	12	12
Regierung.....	H. Kirfel, Dir.....	O. E.....	Ls.....	5	19	6	40
ittgenstein, n. a.....	M. Weissweiler, Dir.....	Pr. E.....	Ls.....	12	34	8	79
mann, n. k. Regierg	Fr. Reimer, Dir.....	O. E.....	R. Ls.....	15	39	14	94
ssen Ceut. Verein.....	H. Scheffler, Hptl.....	Pr. E.....	Ls.....	6	14	14	48
Seminar.....	K. Oltersdorf, Vorstr	O. E.....	Ls.....	8	11	11	88
Heinicke.....	Mart. Bruns, Dir.....	O. E.....	R. Ls.....	10	33	26	79
bröter.....	Dr. K. Robt, Voigt, Dir.....	O. I. E.....	Ls.....	18	92	54	156
aröder.....	H. Kratz, Dir.....	Pr. I.....	Ls.....	11	33	21	94
nl. Friederich.....	H. Strackerjahn, O. Lehr.	O. E.....	Ls.....	2	5	8	14
ekmann.....	F. Mulow, Dir.....	O. E.....	Ls.....	10	21	21	62
erband.....	C. Hollenweger, Dir.....	O. E.....	Ls.....	12	38	28	115
arl. Friederich.....	Mart. Härter, Vorst.....	O. I.....	Ls.....	14	54	63	101
Regierung.....	Emil Erbrich, Dir.....	O. I.....	Ls.....	7	10	10	48
Ernsdorfer.....	Max Koller, Dir.....	O. I. n. E.....	R. Ls.....	10	43	36	92
gel u. a.....	— Gentner, Dir.....	Pr.....	Ls.....	3	3	15	26
gierung.....	Dr. Brügel, Vorst.....	O. E.....	R. Ls.....	3	3	15	26
agistrat.....	Theo. Barth, Dir.....	O. E. I.....	R. Ls.....	8	40	22	65
at.....	Prof. Dr. Glauning, Insp.....	O. E.....	R. Ls.....	5	14	15	52
Regierung.....	H. Weber, O. Lehr.....	O. E.....	R. Ls.....	5	15	20	39
akamp.....	Otto Zeller, Dir.....	O. E.....	Ls.....	10	20	17	64
egierung.....	E. Meinacke, Dir.....	O. E.....	Ls.....	4	11	11	44
rer Loge.....	Herrn. Winter, Dir.....	O. E.....	Ls.....	9	18	26	68
g.....	F. Radomski, Dir.....	O. I.....	Ls.....	20	78	40	183
lt.....	Alb. Schwarz, Dir.....	Pr. I.....	Ls.....	29	107	72	284
von Senatoren.....	Joh. Döring, Vorst.....	O. I. E.....	Ls.....	9	20	12	63
Pfingsten.....	Th. Heinle, Dir.....	O. E.....	Ls.....	13	11	20	67
V. Oven.....	Wilh. Lemke, Lehr.....	O. I.....	Ls.....	4	11	11	14
Regierung.....	H. Pahlhorn, Dir.....	O. E.....	Ls.....	3	11	11	27
st. der Prov.....	Aug Engelke, Dir.....	O. E. I.....	Ls.....	18	79	50	142
Schörden.....	Carl Einert, Dir.....	O. E.....	Ls.....	13	34	45	127
Provl. Regierg.....	Theo. Schmalz, Dir.....	O. I. E.....	Ls.....	14	55	31	115
i, Kruse n. a.....	Geo. Heinrich, Dir.....	O. E.....	Ls.....	11	20	24	68
epenbring.....	H. G. Schröder, Dir.....	O. E.....	R. Ls.....	9	37	16	59
ontot.....	H. Erdman, Dir.....	O. E.....	Ls.....	9	29	10	74
or Lemberger.....	H. Voss, Vorstr.....	O. I.....	Ls.....	4	20	9	37
andtag.....	Karl Woerth, Vorst.....	Pr. I.....	R. Ls.....	5	33	45	41
gierung.....	Ch. Jacoutot, Dir.....	Pr. I.....	Ls.....	7	30	8	50
Direktion.....	W. Reuschert, Dir.....	O. I.....	Ls.....	5	22	20	60
Pot. Fr. Lindwig.....	Anton Hoffbauer, Vorst.....	O. I.....	Ls.....	7	22	20	60
wald.....	W. H. Cüppers, Dir.....	O. E.....	Ls.....	7	22	20	60
rer Heim.....	Fr. Langlotz, Dir.....	O. I.....	Ls.....	9	38	5	38
randenburg.....	H. Jarand, Dir.....	O. E.....	Ls.....	8	38	5	38
Hummel.....	Herr. Fr. Tietjen.....	O. E.....	R. Ls.....	5	38	5	38
Wagner.....	J. Ziegler, Dir.....	Pr. I.....	Ls.....	13	45	44	108
	Beissler, Inspr.....	Pr. I.....	Ls.....	4	14	13	28
	Fried. Kauer, Dir.....	O. I. E.....	Ls.....	15	47	40	125
	O. S. Wolf, Vorst.....	O. I.....	Ls.....	11	41	37	102
	Julia. Habet, Vorst.....	Pr. I. E.....	R. Ls.....	3	18	17	27
				798	2175	1651	6497

normal training school for teachers of the deaf; for this purpose the State Minister of Instruction annually five or six young teachers, either male or female, to attend the institution for two years and receive theoretical and practical instruction. Upon concluding the term of training, they undergo, in conformity with the order issued June 27, 1878, relating to teachers of the deaf, an examination, upon which, if

successfully passed, they are certified as qualified for appointment as teachers in any of the schools for the deaf in the various Provinces of the State. During this attendance at the training school in Berlin, each one receives annually a State subsidy of marks 1,200 (\$291). The deaf-muteschool connected with the institution consists primarily a practice school for the teachers. For further particulars see Walther: *Die Königliche Taubstummenanstalt zu Berlin*, 1888, Verlag von Edwin Stände.

(10) This School comprises 11 co-educated classes ranging from 10 to 14 pupils each. A class for treatment and instruction was organized during the year, but finally discontinued, owing to the fact that it failed to give anticipated beneficial results; on the contrary, it rather proved harmful to some of the pupils. Public examinations have been abandoned, and since 1898 in lieu thereof so-called parents' hours have been introduced with a view to create a closer union between the School and the homes of the pupils. The hours during which parents and guardians may attend the regular course of instruction have proved a success, more especially in the primary and intermediate classes, which at these stated periods are being increasingly attended by parents and others directly interested in the children. The pupils of this School generally attended the free excursions given for the benefit of the public schools for the hearing. Likewise, from 2 to 4 of these pupils were distributed among the various country vacation homes provided for brief sojourn of indigent children. All of the pupils desirous to learn trades on completing their school course were provided with suitable homes with artisans and thus became self-supporting, and could furthermore, if desired, continue their studies in the existing post graduate courses provided, as in connection with this School there are also extension or post graduate courses, viz., three for boys and two for girls, which have an attendance at present of 65 pupils. 900 marks were contributed during the year 1900 by the school authorities in aid of indigent pupils, exclusive of 102 marks and 85 pfennige towards car fares.

(15) The buildings of this Institution being unsuitable, at the instance of Princess Albrecht, wife of the Duke of Brunswick and daughter of the deaf Duchess of Altenburg, the government erected a fine and commodious building which has been occupied since 1892. In this, since passage of the compulsory education law of March 30, 1894, which includes the deaf, all of these in the Duchy are educated during the school course of eight years, either at government expense or when able to pay at the rate of 100 marks for each school term, and when necessary 300 marks additional.

All teachers employed must previously have passed the prescribed State examination.

(17) During the past year an Annual class has been organized for all pupils showing requisite hearing to ascertain which Dr. Bezold's continuous sound-scale is used. For the purpose of securing additional information two teachers have been granted leave of absence—Mr. Heidsieck to visit the schools of the United States, and Mr. Killian to visit Austria. The Minister of the Interior has granted to two of our teachers monthly subsidies of 100 marks. Mr. Heilscher, for the purpose of pursuing advanced studies, and Mr. Ulrich, who successfully passed the examination for the position of principal, for a journey to attain additional information. Attention is being given to provide religious services for adult deaf. Attendance not being made obligatory, it would appear many pupils yet reach the school at too advanced an age to prove adequate for their instruction, regardless of the fact that maintenance and instruction is free to the indigent.

(19) "Natural gestures are indispensable during the early attendance at school, but they must in the end of instruction cease to be used."

(28) This is a sub-primary school for the main institution. Pupils are admitted at the age of six years. During the first year they are in charge of a kindergartner and learn lip-reading, reading, and writing. Art is added in the second year.

(30) "The founders of this institution were in reality Superintendent Lenz in Leer, and head-teacher Edzards."

"The parents of four of the pupils are consins and aunts. One of these pupils has two deaf sisters, one brother, and another a deaf sister, and in addition one has a deaf uncle and a deceased idiotic brother. In four families to which these pupils belong each family has three deaf children. Another family has four children. Two pupils are consins, two have deaf aunts, and two have deaf uncles. Thirty-two of the pupils are more or less intellectually normal and three sub-normal. Of the three children having some hearing only one could speak indifferently, while another had to acquire speech the same as if he were totally deaf, could sing perfectly correct several melodies."

Deaf, December, 1900—Cont'd.

Six classes. School course six to eight years. Age of admission from 8 to 14 years.

The blind have been sent to Stuttgart. The State pays the head-teacher and grants an annual subsidy marks for each pupil.

70 pupils are boarders, 31 are day scholars. Boys are taught scroll-sawing and drawing. No special training teachers employed for the girls.

In addition to the 53 pupils, 75 adults are provided with a home during life time, and in return assist in manufacture of church requisites of all kinds.

The majority of pupils belonging to the province pay nothing; very few pay the full amount of annual 297 marks. Three from the province of Waldeck pay 360 marks each. The amount of State subsidy by the Institution is 3,000 marks.

No special manual training teacher employed for the girls. The boys leave school when fifteen years of age and are apprenticed to some trade.

Religious worship is provided for in this and other schools of the State. The total expenses of this school (1898) amounted to 125,462 marks; the State covered 113,897 marks by subsidy.

This school is composed of two sections:

a. Normal mentally.

b. Subnormal or backward.

This school has no building of its own, but occupies rooms in two separate adjacent public schools. Two pupils have defective organs of speech and are feeble-minded.

The Institution embraces a main and a branch department. The main department consists of the new and the backward, numbering at present 68 boys and 67 girls. In the branch department there are 84 boys and 65 girls. The boys receive manual training and the girls are also taught various branches of handwork. Catholic and Protestant pupils each receive religious instruction in accordance with their respective faith.

Both girls and boys receive manual training. The Royal and Provincial Governments grant subsidies on to the funds provided by the "Society to Promote the Education of the Deaf."

This Institution was originally established by Dr. Arndt in 1840 at the Royal Catholic Seminary in Kassel, with a view to enable those receiving normal training to familiarize themselves likewise with the condition of the deaf. In 1878 the Provincial Government assumed charge, and in 1881 transferred the School of Deaf to a building of its own in Roessel since then. Six Catholic and six Protestant teachers have charge of instruction given, which also includes manual training in paste-board work and scroll-sawing.

This Institution admits pupils every two years to its boarding or internal department. The medium and gifted of these are then transferred to the day school or external department, where they continue six years. The backward pupils remain continuously as yet in the boarding department, but it is considered to limit the time in the boarding department to four years for all pupils, and a like number of years in the day-school department. During the first two years the pupils are divided according to aptitude and with reference to the curriculum they are to pursue into sections A, B, C. A society in aid of the deaf comprising a membership of 30,000 hearing persons exists in the province, which among other benefactions has established a fund for indigent yet deserving aged deaf; its present inmates being seven in number. In connection with this Institution there are likewise two endowed benefactions, the one for indigent deaf of both sexes, and the other for female orphans and crippled or ailing girls. Both of these funds aggregate 80,000 marks.—ENGELKE.

Manual training is given to both boys and girls. A supplementary school for adult deaf has likewise been organized by this Institution.

The boys receive instruction in gardening, housework, carpentering, and lathe-work.

Obligatory attendance for deaf and blind is exacted in the Grand Duchy of Weimar. When parents or guardians are unable to pay the charges amounting to 255 marks, Municipal or State funds are brought into aid.

Girls and boys receive manual training. Twelve pupils receive weekly four times special supplementary training with a view to increase their hearing power; their instructors receive extra pay for the same.

Manual training is obligatory. Drawing as its foundation receiving special attention. The Institution is furnished with a stage where children's dramatic performances take place. In this Institution there is a deaf girl from Louisville, Kentucky, named Theresa Exner, educated by the combined means of gestures and speech. She speaks distinctly and expresses herself in choice language.

1	2	3
	Location.	Name
	GREAT BRITAIN.	
	ENGLAND.	
	County.	
1	Bucks, High Wycombe	Chipping Wycombe Board Deaf School.....
2	Derby, Friar Gate.....	Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....
3	Devon, Exeter.....	West of England Institution for the Deaf.....
4	Devon, Northhili.....	Plymouth, Mount St. Board Deaf School.....
5	Durham, Darlington.....	Board Deaf School
6	Durham, Stockton-on-Tees.....	Board Deaf School
7	Essex, Barking.....	North Street Board Deaf School.....
8	Essex, West Ham.....	Frederick Road Board Deaf School.....
9	Essex, West Ham.....	Stratford Board Deaf School.....
10	Essex, Walthamstow.....	Queen's Road Board School.....
11	Gloucester, Bristol.....	District Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....
12	Gloucester, Bristol.....	Kingsdown Board Deaf School
13	Kent, Woodvale.....	Bexley Private School for Deaf
14	Lancaster, Burnley.....	Elizabeth St. Board Deaf School.....
15	Lancaster, Liverpool.....	Schools for Deaf and Dumb, Oxford Street
16	Lancaster, Oldham.....	Board Deaf School, Crossbank Street.....
17	Lancaster, Preston.....	Royal Cross School for the Deaf
18	Lancaster, Streteford.....	Manchester Schools for the Deaf, Old Trafford
19	Leicester.....	Leicester Board Deaf School, Archdeacon Lane.....
20	London, Chelsea.....	Ackmar-road, Fulham, S. W.....
21	London, Chelsea.....	Brook Green, Hammersmith, W.....
22	London, Finsbury.....	"Hngh Myddleton," The Clerkenwell, E. C.....
23	London, Finsbury.....	Newington Green, Stoke Newington, N.....
24	London, Greenwich.....	Stanley-street, Deptford, S. E.....
25	London, Greenwich.....	Barrage-grove, Plumstead, S. E.....
26	London, Hackney.....	Catherine-Street, Hoxton, N.....
27	London, Hackney.....	Homerton Residential School, High St., N. E.....
28	London, Hackney.....	Homerton Row, High St., N. E. (Permanent Centres).....
29	London, Hackney.....	Summerford-street, Bethnal Green, N. E.....
30	London, Lambeth East.....	Boundary Lane, Camberwell, S. E.....
31	London, Lambeth East.....	"John Ruskin," The, Beresford Street, Camberwell.....
32	London, Lambeth West.....	Surrey-lane, Battersea, S. W.....
33	London, Lambeth West.....	Cavendish-road, Balham, S. W.....
34	London, Marylebone.....	Capland-street, Lisson-grove, N. W.....
35	London, Marylebone.....	Stanhope-street, Euston-road, N. W.....
36	London, Southwark.....	"Alma," The, Bermondsey, S. E.....
37	London, Southwark.....	Pocock-street, Blackfriars, S. E.....
38	London, Tower-Hamlets.....	Farrance-street, Linchouse, E.....
39	London, Old Kent Road.....	British Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.....
40	London, Margate, Kent.....	
41	London, West London.....	The Grange, 61 Nightingale Lane (Jews' School).....
42	London, Brondesbury.....	Barber's Private School for the Deaf.....
43	London, Ealing, Castle Bar Hill.....	Training College and Practice School for Teachers.....
44	London, 11 Fitzroy Square.....	Training College and Day-School for Teachers.....
45	London, Lower Clapton.....	Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Femals.....
46	London, Custom House.....	Frederick Road Board School Deaf Centre.....
47	London, Finsbury.....	"Hngh Myddleton".....
48	London, Greenwich.....	Stanley-street.....
49	London, Hackney.....	Homertown-Row.....
50	London, Hackney.....	Summerford-Street.....
51	London, Lambeth East.....	Boundary-Lane.....
52	London, Lambeth West.....	Surrey-Lane.....
53	London, Marylebone.....	Capland-Street.....
54	London, Marylebone.....	Stanhope-Street.....
55	London, Tower-Hamlets.....	Farrance-Street.....
56	Middlesex, Enfield.....	Bush Hill Park Board School.....
57	Middlesex, Tottenham.....	Bruce Grove Board Deaf School.....
58	Norfolk, Gt. Yarmouth.....	Central Board Deaf School.....
59	Northampton, Wickham House.....	East Park Parade School for Deaf Boys.....
60	Northumberland, N. C.-upon-Tyne.....	Northern Counties Institution for the Deaf.....
61	Notttingham, Nottingham.....	Clarendon Street Board Deaf Classes.....
62	Stafford, Stoke-on-Trent.....	Joint Boards Deaf School.....
63	Surrey, Croydon.....	Princess Road, Board Deaf School.....
64	Sussex, Brighton.....	Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf.....
65	Warwick, Aston.....	Whitehead Bond Board Deaf School.....
66	Warwick, Birmingham.....	Moseley Road Board Deaf School.....
67	Warwick, Birmingham.....	Staniforth Hall Board Deaf School.....
68	Warwick, Birmingham.....	Edgbaston B. Institution for the Instruction of the Dea.....
69	Worcester, Dudley.....	Dudley Board Deaf School.....
70	York, Boston Spa.....	St. John of Beverly Institution for the Deaf.....

af, December, 1900—Cont'd.

5	6	7	8	9	PUPILS.		
					10 Con- genital	11 S. H. P.	12 Total.
Board.....	Nora K. Pirrie, Hm.....	P. D.....	P. O.....	1	5	2	8
R. Roe.....	W. R. Roe, Hm.....	Pu. B.....	O.....	19	103	17	145
ickfield.....	Peter A. Dodd.....	Pu. B.....	O.....	10	60	19	84
Board.....	M. Linton Robertson.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	3	12	2	20
Board.....	John Watson, Hm.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	2	4	3	11
werby.....	John A. Gilhespy.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	3	14	5	20
Board.....	Marg. E. Oldfield, Hm.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	2	13	4	19
and others.....	Win. B. Smith, Hm.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	6	38	16	54
Board.....	Oct. H. Hingsworth.....	Pu. B.....	O. M.....	7	27	6	45
J. Hull.....	S. E. Hull.....	Pr. B.....	P. O.....	1			1
Comer.....	Helena Balmforth.....	Pu. D.....	P. O.....	5	20	11	31
Board.....	Gilson Coward, Hm.....	Pu. B. & D.....	O.....	15	76	8	143
Board.....	Fr. G. Barnes, Hm.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	3	10	3	28
ry Cross.....	Jno. Geo. Shaw, Hm.....	Pu. B.....	O. M.....	8	43	6	67
ald M. Bartle & o'rs	Wm. Nelson.....	Pu. B.....	O. M.....	6	43	6	52
Board.....	II. Agnes M. Elliott.....	Pu. D.....	P. O.....	4	21	10	21
Board.....	Mr. V. W. Hnston.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	3			19
Board.....	Miss E. M. Bullock.....	Pu. D. B.....	O.....	4			24
Board.....	Mr. J. W. Fisher.....	Pu. D. B.....	O.....	10			67
Board.....	Mr. J. O. White.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	2			17
Board.....	Mr. J. D. Willoughby.....	Pu. D. B.....	O.....	3			27
Board.....	Miss A. Neill.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	1			9
Board.....	Mr. E. A. Wheeler.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	2			15
Board.....	Mr. F. G. Barnes.....	Pu. D. B.....	O.....	4			22
Board.....	Mrs. A. E. Everett.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	3			23
Board.....	Miss M. E. Smart.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	4			26
Board.....	Mrs. E. Dancy.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	4			30
Board.....	Miss F. C. Reintjes.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	2			12
Board.....	Mr. M. Campbell.....	Pu. D. B.....	O.....	4			33
Board.....	Miss A. W. Brown.....	Pu. D. B.....	O.....	5			28
Board.....	Mrs. G. Smith.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	4			27
Board.....	Mr. S. J. Derrick.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	3			21
Board.....	Miss L. E. Cooke.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	2			15
Board.....	Mr. A. F. Boyer.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	2			15
Board.....	Mr. F. A. Driscoll.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	5			38
J. Townsend } H. C. Mason }	Rich'd Elliott, L. H. D.....	Free B.....	O. M.....	17	217	50	322
s de Rothschild.....	Simon Kentner, Hm.....	Pu. B. D.....	O.....	4	21	2	39
arber.....	John Barber, Hm.....	Pr. B. D.....	O.....	3	8	4	9
ohn Ackers.....	Eveline J. Kinsey.....	Pr. B. D.....	P. O.....	3	7	11	19
s de Rothschild.....	Wm. Van Praagh.....	Pu. D.....	P. O.....	9		15	52
ent Lady.....	Humphrey Broom, Hm.....	Pr. B.....	O.....	5	16	3	30
nn School Board.....	Marg. E. Clefield.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	2	19		21
Board.....	N. S.....	Night Schools					39
Board.....	N. S.....						5
Board.....	N. S.....						34
Board.....	N. S.....						34
Board.....	N. S.....						16
Board.....	N. S.....						19
Board.....	N. S.....						7
Board.....	N. S.....						6
Board.....	N. S.....						17
School Board.....	Lillian Chandler.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	2	2	3	5
Board.....	B. Nevile.....	Pu. D.....	P. O.....	3	11	5	21
Board.....	Amy M. Burke.....	Pu. D.....	P. O.....	1	1	4	5
os. Arnold.....	II. N. Dixon.....	Pr. B.....	P. O.....	3	6	1	7
ubscription.....	Andrew Wright, Hm.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	18	54	5	153
Board.....	Chas. H. Green, Hm.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	6	24	2	33
hool Boards.....	Arthur J. Story, Hm.....	B. B.....	O. M.....	7	35	6	59
Board.....	Mrs. C. A. Johnston.....	P. D.....	P. O.....	1	6	1	8
ight and others.....	Wm. Sleight, Hm.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	15	46	8	76
Board.....	Mabel Allender.....	Pu. D.....	P. O.....	5	5	1	11
Board.....	J. B. Longwill.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	4	11	5	18
Board.....	Emily Carter, Hm.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	3	21	8	30
uttee of Gentlemen.	Ed. Townsend, Hm.....	Pu. B.....	M. C. O.....	18	105	7	174
Mer, de Haerne.....	Rev. E. W. Dawson, Hm.....	P. D.....					11
		Pu. B.....	P. O.....	25	104	26	190

Statement of Schools

1	2	3
	Location.	Name.
GREAT BRITAIN—Cont'd.		
ENGLAND—Cont'd.		
County.		
71	York, Bradford	Carlton Street Board Deaf School.
72	York, Doncaster	Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf.
73	York, Kingston-upon-Hull.....	Brunswick Ave. Board Deaf School
74	York, Hull.....	St. John of Beverly Private School for the Deaf.
75	York, Leeds.....	Bienheim Board Deaf School.
76	York, Middlesbrough	Board Deaf School.
IRELAND.		
77	Belfast, Antrim.....	Ulster Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.
78	Dublin, Cabra.....	St. Joseph's Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.
79	Dublin, Cabra.....	St. Mary's Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.
80	Dublin, Glasnevin	Claremont Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.
SCOTLAND.		
81	Aberdeen, 37 Belmont St.....	Aberdeen Institution for the Deaf.
82	Dundee, 165 Lochse Road.....	Dundee Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.
83	Dundee, Dundhope Park.....	Oral School for the Deaf and Dumb.
84	Edinburgh.....	Donaldson's Hospital.
85	Edinburgh, Henderson Row.....	Edinburgh Inst. for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.
86	Glasgow, Copeland Road.....	Govan Oral School for the Deaf.
87	Glasgow, Langside.....	Glasgow Deaf and Dumb Institution.
88	Greenock.....	Oral School for the Deaf.
89	Lanark.....	Snylham Deaf-Mute Institution.
WALES.		
90	Cardiff, Romilly Crescent.....	Llandaff Deaf and Dumb School.
91	Cardiff, Fitz Alan Place.....	Cardiff Oral School for the Deaf.
92	Llanelli, Carmathen.....	St. Paul's School for the Deaf.
93	Pontypridd, Mtl Street.....	Pontypridd Board Deaf School.
94	Swansea.....	Royal Cambrian Institution for the Deaf.
95	Ystradyfodwg.....	Y. Porth Board School for the Deaf.

NOTE—England. (1) This class is one of the many isolated Centres recently started in various parts of the country. There is some idea of turning it into a large Centre for the county, as so many applications have been made under present conditions the class is only certified for 8; therefore only children from the neighborhood are admitted, those not living near enough to come from home every day being boarded out in the town.

(2) This Institution has no endowment, consequently its work is seriously crippled for want of funds. It has for four years in succession won the "All England Challenge Shield," given for competition by the National Physical Recreation Society.

The following is a *verbatim* copy of the Government Report for 1899:

"This Institution is admirable in every way. The children are happy, bright and responsive, and their attention is readily secured. The teaching is, throughout, most useful and intelligent, not only in the subjects of English, Arithmetic, and History, but in kindergarten, manual exercises and needlework. The physical drill is conspicuously well conducted and is most creditable to everybody concerned."

"Among recent additions are the new workshops, a new study for women teachers, and a library. The gymnasium has also been improved. Other improvements in the house bear witness to the activity and interest of the committee in the welfare of the children."

"It is to be hoped that they may see their way, at no distant date, to provide a sanatorium disconnected from the main Institution."

(3) "West of England" embraces the counties of Devon, Dorset, Cornwall, and Somersetshire, where pupils are drawn.

Under "Industrial" we teach tailoring, gardening, cookery, and laundry; the two latter bring good results. Under "Technical," as hand and eye training, woodwork models, sloyd carpentry, brass and copper work, modelling in clay, cardboard modelling, and kindergarten paper-work.

(6) This school was opened as a private one in 1893, and was transferred to the school board in May, 1894.

(13) "Miss Hull having now but one pupil, can hardly call hers a school in the present, but her experience still stands."

"She feels the pure oral method to be the best for giving natural language to the deaf and restoring the greatest power of communicating with others and taking the highest position they are capable of in society. She deems that the supposition that all cannot be made partakers of this benefit is no reason for not trying."

af, December, 1900—Cont'd.

5	6	7	8	9	PUPILS.		
Founder.	Executive Officer.	Character.	Method.	Teachers.	10 Con- genital	11 S. H. P.	12 Total.
Board.....	Hannah Sewell, Hm.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	4	11	2	29
C. Fenton.....	James Howard, Hm.....	Pu. B.....	O.....	17	91	12	120
Board.....	Ernest A. Pemble, Hm.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	3	23	5	32
McCandlish.....	Mrs. McCandlish, Hm.....	Pr.....	O.....	2	3	2	6
Board.....	Edw. A. Kirk.....	Pu. B. D.....	M. O.....	11	25	3	83
Board.....	Francis A. Badily, Hm.....	Pu. B.....	O.....	2	3	5	13
Society to the Deaf.....	John Beattie.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	8	47	11	65
..... (1895)	P. L. Maher.....	Pr. B.....	Wrltg.....	18			192
Miss Orpen.....	Dan. O'Brien, Secretary.....	Pr. B.....	C.....				215
	George Taylor.....	Pr. B.....	O.....	5	33	8	35
of Aberdeen.....	Alexander Pendes.....	Pu. B. D.....	C.....	7	24	6	41
Mrs. A. Drysdale.....	James Borland.....	Pu. B.....	M.....	2	11	3	18
School Board.....	Ellen Crossweller.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	3	20	1	24
Malldson and B. Hull.....	John Brown.....	Pr. B.....	O.....	10	75	24	115
ood & frds of Deaf.....	Ed. A. Illingworth.....	Pu. B.....	O.....	6	52	6	73
School Board.....	Helen McNeill.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	2	9	2	16
r Muir and others.....	Wm. H. Addison.....	B.....	C.....	16	95	31	154
man Bell and others.....	Mary C. Maclean.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	4	23	2	29
Peresa Farrell.....	Sister Teresa Farrell.....	Pr. Bd.....	S. & B.....	5			59
Elville.....	Elhz. W. Melville.....	Pr. B.....	C.....	9	10	7	17
School Board.....	Em. Hardie Young.....	Pu. D.....	P. O.....	4	20	4	24
y School Board.....	E. Cuthbertson.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	2	11	2	15
Rowland.....	Albert Johns.....	Pu. D.....	M.....	2	9	1	11
Owen and others.....	B. H. Payne.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	4	28	2	57
		Pu. D.....					20
				462	1831	424	4222

should not be given it. This gift of thinking and conversing as hearing persons do, cannot be acquired where other methods are allowed, though she grants that a high development in language can be by the use of the manual alphabet, the use of signs as a means of communication being excluded.

The testimony of her experience as to parentage of pupils and resultant deafness is that the marriage of deaf and near relatives should be discouraged, the majority of her pupils having been children of such marriages. In several cases the deaf offspring outnumbering the hearing. Her present pupil is one of four out of a seven—parents first cousins."

This school is certified under the education department for 150 children of both sexes—105 boarders, 45 day scholars. Children are admitted from Liverpool and the vicinity, including North Wales, as vacancies occur. The school is managed by a voluntary committee, who have the power to accept or reject pupils. Fees are charged in all cases, but not the full cost per head. This is made up from voluntary sources. Subscriptions, donations, and the interest derived from investments. Certificates of birth, sight, health, etc., are required on admission. No trades are taught. The headmaster receives private pupils. G. COWARD.

A good many of the Leicester deaf children are in the institutions for the deaf in different parts of England. They have been got in and paid for privately.

Leicester school board first established classes for deaf children in 1884 at two or three different schools. These classes were transferred to the present centre at Archdeacon Lane in November, 1894.

(S) Extracts from London School Board Report, March 25, 1901 :

Mr. B. P. Jones, 15 Denmark Avenue, Wimbledon, is the Superintendent of the Education of the Deaf. His duties consist in the general organization and supervision of the classes.

Divisional Superintendents forward to the Superintendent of the Education of the Deaf, the names and addresses of all deaf children between the age of five and sixteen, not receiving instruction, whom they may find, at any time, in their districts. The Head Teachers of the ordinary schools are also instructed to report the names of deaf children attending their schools.

The expression 'deaf' means too deaf to be taught in a class of hearing children in an elementary school.

Permanent Centres are specially constructed buildings, consisting of two or more classrooms, and capable of accommodating from 8 to 10 pupils in each classroom.

The days and hours of instruction in Centres where the children have their mid-day meal on the school premises are as follows :

Statement of Schools

premises are as follows: Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, between the hours of 12.15 and from 1.30 to 4.00. At Capland street, where all the children do not have their mid-day at the school, the school hours are from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 4.30.

The children are educated on the 'Oral' system, and are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. Instruction is also given in cookery, laundrywork, woodwork, kindergarten and drawing.

It is found that about 12 per cent. of the children on the roll are more or less mentally defective as deaf. Some of these children have some speech, and although they cannot profit by the oral system to the extent as the normal pupils, they are being taught by oral teachers who are instructed to make as much speech and written language as possible. The manual alphabet is used when necessary, especially in the case of a few children who are almost blind as well as deaf.

The maximum number of children in a language class is 10, and in an articulation class, 8.

The scale of salaries for teachers of the deaf is as follows:

Men—Minimum £90 per annum, rising by £5 per annum for satisfactory service under the Board to a maximum of £140 per annum.

Women—Minimum, £80 per annum, rising by £3 per annum for satisfactory service under the Board to a maximum of £115 per annum.

Teachers of the deaf who qualify to come under the scale of salaries for ordinary teachers are allowed so, with an addition of £10 to the scale salary for ordinary teachers.

Teachers of the deaf coming into the Board's service, having had four years' experience as teachers in other schools after the receipt of their certificate, may be appointed at a salary of £10 above the minimum of £90 per annum (men), and £80 (women).

Teachers of the deaf are, in the first instance, appointed on probation for two years.

Teachers in charge of Centres for the deaf are paid an extra sum of £10 per annum if in charge of one of three or more classes, and of £5 per annum if in charge of a Centre of two classes.

The increases of salary to teachers of the deaf are subject to satisfactory reports upon the teachers by the Superintendent of the Education of the Deaf.

The classes are examined annually by His Majesty's Inspector, and a grant at the rate of 5 guineas is payable on the result of the examination. There is no fee charged at the day classes, except in the case of children residing outside the Metropolitan area, for whom a charge of £8 8s. each per annum is made.

Deaf children living at too great a distance from any day Centre, are boarded out in families under the supervision of 'Boarding-out' Committees, in accordance with the provisions of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893, and the Regulations of the Board of Education, to attend the day Centres: 'Hugh Myddelton,' Boundary Lane, Surrey Lane, Brook Green, Cavendish Road.

The parents of these children are required to contribute according to their circumstances towards the maintenance of their children when boarded-out.

The Board contribute towards the education of the children of Jewish and Roman Catholic parent and certain cases at the Jews' School and Home for the Deaf, and at the Boston Spa Institution."

SUPPLEMENTAL NOTE:—It would be, if space permitted, instructive to give a summary of the reports in regard to each of these schools by His Majesty's Inspector, with the remarks, if any, of the School Superintendent. A few extracts, as examples, will however be given:

"M— has worked with great energy and success during the past year. The children have improved beyond expectation, and their spontaneity of speech is most gratifying. The younger children have made very good progress. They have proceeded from the articulation course to a well-taught language scheme. The work from the woodwork Centre is unsatisfactory; unless an improvement is shown in the coming year, no grant for this subject will not be recommended." To which the Board's Superintendent remarks: "The work is under consideration."

In another report the inspector says: "The children have made very satisfactory progress during the past year. The tone and work are deserving great praise. The present room is most unsatisfactory. No classification possible, and the burden of the teacher is unduly heavy. I am to warn your Board that these premises must be recognized much longer for the purposes of a school for deaf children. I am to enquire what provision your Board propose to make." Of another school the inspector says: "This school for young deaf children has again amply justified the experiment of the School Board. The children are taken up while still in a state of latency and their youthful powers are encouraged from a state of latency into full vitality. The result is in a happy one, and the teachers deserve the highest praise for the patient and cheerful spirit in which they themselves to the work. No grant is payable to G. R. (No. 24), as he has not attended with due regularity."

(39-40) "Children are admitted by the votes of subscribers; board, lodging, education, except in the case of the poor, free. No subsidy is received from the government."

"In 1862 a temporary branch to accommodate about 50 pupils and so relieve the then crowded institution on the Old Kent Road was opened in Margate, which is 76 miles from London. In 1875 a permanent building to accommodate 150 children was built; this was added to, to the extent of an additional accommodation for 100 more pupils in 1880, and a further addition was made to accommodate another 100 in 1886."

43) "The founder of the society which established this college urged in Parliament for a Royal Commission on the education of the deaf, which was obtained. One of the recommendations of this Commission,

af, December, 1900—Cont'd.

member, stated that every child who is deaf should have full opportunity of being educated on the system. The training of teachers has been provided for by the establishment of this training college, an annual examination for certificates granted by the society. The examination is conducted by six, three being experts in the education of the deaf, and three London medical men of standing who are experts on anatomy and physiology. This examination is open to other candidates besides the students of the college. Pupil teachers, under the School Board for London, have attended the training college for a period of two years, and qualified for and obtained the society's certificate. The education of the deaf has recognized this training college as a place at which students from the ordinary training colleges, who have followed a third year's training on the ground of exceptional merit, will be allowed to study specially for the deaf. Up to the present time one hundred and thirteen persons have passed the examination for the society's pass certificates, and are now employed in institutions, schools, and private families. The number of trained teachers received at the training college are more than the superintendent can supply." The objects of the association are:

- 1. To promote in every English-speaking country the pure oral instruction of the deaf and so-called dumb by the use of articulate speech to the rigid exclusion of the finger alphabet and all artificial signs.
- 2. To train qualified teachers, both men and women, by this system for public and private work.
- 3. To maintain a normal practicing school for the instruction of deaf children of all classes and denominations.

The practicing school is certified under the Elementary Education, "B. and D.," Act 1893, and the association training college is certified as a place where students who desire to become specially qualified as teachers may (subject to the approval of the department of the arrangements in each case) take their second or third year of training, in accordance with Article 120 of the Code of 1898.

WILLIAM VAN PRAAGH, *Dir.*

This asylum is really more of a home for deaf females than an educational establishment, the inmates being mostly from 10 to 30 years of age. Their education is continued, and they are also taught domestic work and needle-work, that they may become useful members of the community. It is the only place for the deaf in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland where pupils are admitted after ten years of age.

HUMPHREY BROOM.

- 1. In addition to the above nineteen public day-schools for the deaf, the School Board for London maintains these nine evening public schools for the deaf, of which it is officially stated: "They are attended by deaf scholars and ex-scholars of the day-schools, the day scholars being under 16 years of age. The subjects of instruction are as follows, but each subject is not taught in every school: English, drawing, wood-carving, book-binding, geography, writing and composition, cookery, clay-modelling."

"This small Centre is situated in a straggling district which, by the last census returns, shows a population of 45,000.

"Besides the children in the school the district has one deaf imbecile and one or two deaf children about four years of age, but whether born deaf or not I cannot say. I have found that a large percentage of cases of partial deafness are the result of falls."

LILIAN CHANDLER.

"No signs or manual alphabet employed in teaching (natural gestures permitted for very young children when such is learnt). Signs discouraged, but not prohibited out of school hours. Speech freely used in play between the pupils, sometimes accompanied by signs. Only boys received. No minimum limit of age. Pupils taken at 4, 5, and 6 years of age have proved the most successful scholars, both at first and ultimately, taught by auricular methods; but hearing is exercised in two cases."

"Seventy pupils are taught by the oral method and eighty-three by the manual method. The oral method is being extended, all new pupils being tried orally first."

"(1) One brother and sister in school and a sister to come later on (3 years old). (2) One boy who has two brothers and a sister deaf. (3) One girl who has two sisters and a brother deaf, also father and mother deaf. (4) One girl who has a brother deaf. (5) One boy who has a sister deaf. No parents deaf except the children have been admitted and only this one case of deaf parents. Percentage of attendance ending December 31, 1900, 90.6; percentage of attendance for all schools under the Board for year ending December 31, 1900, 86.4."

"This was the first residential institution for the deaf established by any public authority out of rates and is now maintained by the local authority. The method is suited to the capacity of the pupils. The oral method is adopted for the majority, and is being taught on precisely similar lines except that the manual alphabet is substituted for speech."

"There is one certificated teacher to this class and one untrained assistant, who assists with the needle-work, sewing and drilling. One boy has sufficient hearing to give his voice a natural tone, and another can hear shrill sounds. One girl is mentally deficient and has slight paralysis of throat and tongue. One boy has a hip disease and has a disease of the jaw which prevents him from opening his mouth, his food being forced between the teeth. One girl has some affection of the spine which prevents her walking properly. One girl is in the last stages of consumption. One boy, brother of the last-mentioned, is suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs."

"I mentioned the foregoing remarks, as out of the eight children in the class only two have normal constitution and free from any serious physical defects. I might also mention two are brother and sister, with a younger deaf sister. The mother is a consumptive person, and there is insanity on the father's side."

Mentally the children are of the brightest. One of the girls had a brother in the class up to last July; of consumption in August, aged 11. Both brother and sister were born deaf. The father, though not a drinker by no means a sober man. The boys in the class are far superior in mental capacity to the girls, with exception of the little girl in consumption. I thought perhaps this might be of interest from a physiological psychological point of view, and hope you will not consider them outside the question." G. A.

(64) It is worthy of mention that the Rev. R. A. Pearce is the only ordained deaf and dumb clergyman of the Church of England. He works in the diocese of Winchester. Mr. Pearce received his entire education (as a pupil) at the Brighton Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Industrial training at this institution consists of carpentry, brass repoussé work, tailoring and making, for boys; cooking, laundry-work, dressmaking, sewing and knitting, and domestic work, for girls.

The kindergarten subjects taken up by the junior classes are brush-drawing, cane-weaving, paper-mat-plaiting, drawing and coloring.

H. M. INSPECTOR'S REPORT.—H. M. Inspector's Report on the examination of the school on the 7th, 14th of March, 1900, is as follows: "The children continue to be well cared for and conscientiously taught new drill is a welcome feature, and the kindergarten has made good progress." A. M. S.

(73) Older boys are instructed in woodwork with hearing boys at the woodwork Centre. Older girls taught cookery in the same way. The younger pupils learn brushwork and cardboard modelling.

(74) This school is conducted on the premises of the "Hull, East Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Institute for the Deaf and Dumb," 53 Spring Bank, Kingston-upon-Hull, by permission of the Committee, who give free use of the Institution and apparatus for the purpose. WALTER McCAN.

(75) "The new school buildings were opened in July last.

The arrangement whereby seven children were boarded out with families near the school then ceased. Provision for boarding children at the school became available. About 22 other boarders were also received.

Day scholars who, by reason of distance, cannot go home to dinner are provided with dinner at the nominal charge of 1d being paid. They are, therefore, under supervision at school from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturday and Sunday excepted.

On admission every child will have not less than a year's trial in the Oral section of the school. Only removed to silent classes when it has been clearly proved that they can best profit by transfer from oral classes.

Education as day scholars is free to all deaf children within the city of Leeds. Outside school area pay a charge of £6 6 0 for day scholars and £28 11 0 per annum for boarders. These charges have been approved by the Education Department." EDWD. A. KIRK, *Headmaster*.

(76) This class has been examined each year since the date of opening by H. M. Inspector for Deaf and Dumb and has obtained a good report together with the full government grant each year. Though the number is small in proportion to the population of Middlesbrough, it is perhaps a matter for congratulation.

Ireland (77) The number of pupils stated in this form is considerably below the average. An epidemic of measles soon after the school resumed work in the autumn prevented the admission of new pupils as well as away several former pupils who should have returned after the summer holidays.

Scotland (81) "Has 28 day and 13 boarding pupils. Day pupils provided with free dinners. Subject to government inspection. Kindergarten and manual occupations taught, this includes joinery, turnery, modelling with cast, and lantern-slide making and coloring. Those capable of receiving oral instruction are benefited, are seen to; the others finger-spelling, and this rigidly enforced; signing reduced to a minimum.

"Present buildings too small; expect to be removed by the end of next month; of course, to be replaced by more substantial buildings. New address, 10 Mount Street. ALEX. PEARCE.

(83) All boys above ten years of age go once a week to a practical joiner for lessons in carpentering and joinery. One of the regular staff of teachers holds Madame Levine's certificate for dresscutting, and has also a certificate in dressmaking. She teaches both dresscutting and making to every girl over ten years of age.

(84) "When the children enter in September, their education is begun on the manual method, but during the first year two half hours each day are devoted to instruction in articulation and lip-reading.

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The following years one half hour each day is given to special instruction in articulation, and the children are encouraged to use speech freely in their other lessons. Those who, after a fair trial, are found too dull to make satisfactory progress in speech are afterwards taught solely by the manual method, while those who show aptitude for speech are formed into a separate class and taught by the oral method.

Present the members are :

Manual.....	17
Combined.....	86
Oral.....	12
Total.....	115 "

JOHN BROWN.

"All the pupils are taught drill, gymnastics, and swimming.

Manual work comprises, for the boys, sloyd carpentry, clay modelling and casting, cardboard modelling, and kindergarten ; and for the girls, needlework (hand and machine), scientific dresscutting and sewing, cooking, kindergarten, and designing."

This year have been using the manual alphabet with two pupils who are backward.

Of the sixteen pupils at present attending this school, three (a boy and two girls) are from one family (a boy and girl) from another."

H. McNEILL.

Included in the fifty-two who are returned as becoming deaf under 7 years of age are several who are as becoming deaf under 12 months. It is extremely probable, I think, that such cases should be congenitally deaf.

National Association of Teachers of the Deaf has appointed a subcommittee (of which I am chairman) to consider the question of statistics, and two of our number are at present occupied in drawing up a model of enquiry, with the view of having a uniform method of keeping statistics and making returns adopted at the United Kingdom. It would be an advantage if our schedule could be made to approximate to the schedules, and any suggestions the Bureau could give me would be thankfully received."

W. H. ADDISON.

This school was the first public day-school in Scotland for the education of the deaf, having been opened as a school board for Greenock in 1883. It had previously been conducted privately. Professor Graham Bell gave material assistance at its foundation in 1878."

es (90). "All our children can read and write, as well as print with the pen. Some can draw fairly well. One now gone to one of the London Schools of Art, under the auspices of John W. Goseombe, R. A. He distinguished himself here in modelling and carving.

Girls who are old enough can all work the sewing machine, and make most of their own clothes, as well as sew and mend. The boys help with the heavier parts of the domestic work, cleaning up, coals, mending, shoe-mending, messages, gardening, &c. The most intelligent can neither hear nor speak, all have had the same advantages and the same treatment here. One girl reported to be both deaf and dumb at birth, has come to hear and articulate fairly well, though with a feeble voice. She is also the best at music. One boy has developed a fine tenor voice for singing, though otherwise he has a rather small cerebral development, of course, affects their speaking efforts considerably, as well as throat and ear, but is capable of cultivation, i. e., that I have now. At one time we were overweighted with what proved to be cases. Musical drill is a great help. Many old pupils came to see me at Xmas, or wrote to me, and came to condole with us on the day of our Queen's funeral, feeling we had all lost a very dear friend of the dumb, as well as a bright example for all ages. The 'capables' are earning their living."

E. W. MELVILLE.

"I took charge of this School January, 1897, when I commenced the oral method. Before then they had been taught by signs, and the 'finger alphabet.' They are examined each year by the Inspector, Dr. Eichholz."

ETHEL CUTBERTSON, *Id.* Mistress.

1	2	3
	Location.	Name.

EUROPE—Cont'd.

ITALY.

1	* Acireale.....	Collegio di S. Rosalia (Sordomuti).....
2	Alessandria, Piazz. S. M. di Castello 32.....	Istituto per Sordomuti.....
3	Assisi, via delle Logge di S. Francesco.....	Convitto Sacerdotico di Sordomuti e Ciechi.....
4	Bari.....	Pia Casa delle Sordomuti.....
5	* Bergamo, via Pignolo 54.....	Istituto Sordomuti d'ambo i sessi.....
6	Bologna, via della Braina 11.....	Istituto delle Sordomute.....
7	Bologn, via Nosadella 47-49.....	Istituto Gualandi per Sordomuti.....
8	Brescia, Corso Magenta 52.....	Pio Istituto Pavoni.....
9	Brescia, via S. Solferino II.....	Istituto Canossiano (Sordomute).....
10	Cagliari, via del R. di Mendicizia 2.....	Istituto Convitto per Sordomuti.....
11	* Casoria.....	Pia Casa Arcivescovile per le Sordomute.....
12	Catania.....	Scuole dei Sordomuti.....
13	* Catanzaro.....	Istituto Provinciale per Sordomuti.....
14	Chivari, via Grimaldi.....	Pio Istituto Assarotti per Sordomuti.....
15	Como, via Balestra.....	Istituto Canossiano (Sordomuti).....
16	Como, Borgo Vico 104.....	Pio Istituto per Sordomuti.....
17	Crema.....	Istituto delle Sordomute povere.....
18	Cremona, via Ruggero Manna 24.....	Istituto delle Sordomute.....
19	Firenze, via Ripoli 21.....	Istituto Gualandi per Sordomuti.....
20	Firenze, Borgo degli Albizi 22.....	Istituto Nazionale per Sordomuti.....
21	Genova.....	R. Istituto Nazionale per Sordomuti.....
22	Genova, Murassi.....	Contubernio D'Albertis per le Sordomute.....
23	* Lecce.....	Pia Casa delle Sordomute.....
24	* Lodi, San Gualtero Vecchio.....	Istituto per Sordomuti d'ambo i sessi.....
25	Milano, via S. Vincenzo 7.....	R. Istituto Nazionale per Sordomuti.....
26	Milano, via Galvani 2.....	Pio Istituto Sordomuti Poveri di Campagna.....
27	* Modena, via Cavour 17.....	Istituto delle Figlie della Provvidenza.....
28	Modena.....	Educatorio dei Sordomuti.....
29	Molfetta.....	Istituto Irovinciale Apicella per Sordomuti.....
30	Napoli, R. Albergo dei Poveri.....	R. Istituto per Sordomuti.....
31	* Napoli.....	Pia Casa Arcivescovile per Sordomuti.....
32	Napoli, via SS. Filippo e Giacomo 21.....	Ricovero, P. Luigi Ajello per Sordomuti.....
33	Oneglia.....	R. Istituto per Sordomuti.....
34	Palermo, via Cavour.....	R. Istituto dei Sordomuti.....
35	Pavia, Corso Garibaldi 62.....	Pio Istituto dei Sordomuti.....
36	Piacenza, via Borghetto 11.....	Istituto delle Sordomute.....
37	* Roma, via Nomentana.....	R. Istituto dei Sordomuti.....
38	* Roma, Prati di Castello.....	Piccola Missione ai Sordomuti.....
39	Sassari, R. Orfanotrofo Femminile.....	Istituto delle Sordomute.....
40	Siena, via Tommaso Pendola.....	R. Istituto Pendola per Sordomuti.....
41	* Torino, via Assarotti 12.....	R. Istituto dei Sordomuti.....
42	* Torino, Barriera di Francia 73.....	Educatorio delle Sordomute.....
43	Trapani, via S. Pietro.....	Scuola dei Sordomuti.....
44	Venezia, Campo S. Alvise 3207.....	Istituto Canossiano.....
45	Venezia, Orfanotrofo Mischiale.....	Istituto dei Sordomuti.....
46	Verona, Stradone S. Bernardino.....	Istituto Provolo per Sordomuti.....
47	Vicenza, Contrada S. Domenico.....	Collegio Farina.....

The *, where it occurs, signifies that the statement given upon that line is not received directly, but from Prof. G. Ferreri's lists of Italian schools, published 1893 and 1898.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE. "Convitto" signifies Boarding. Most of the Italian Boarding Schools admit also day pupils. Generally, however, parents prefer to have their children inmates of the boarding.

In Italy there is no co-education. The institutions, generally, have two distinct departments, one for boys and the other for the girls. The title "Sordomuti" signifies both sexes, but "Sordomute" indicates the girls' department. Institutions Nos. 3, 8, 16, 20, 28, 47, are only for boys.

LUXEMBURG.

1	Luxemburg, Bäder strasse No. 3.....	Gr. II, Taubstummen Institut.....
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NOTE.—The boys are taught pasteboard work and the girls receive instruction in housework.

af, December, 1900—Cont'd.

5	6	7	8	9	PUPILS.		
Founder.	Executive Officer.	Character.	Method.	Teachers.	10 Con- genital	11 S. H. P.	12 Total.
ennardi.....	Fig. del. Carità di S. Vinc.	Convitto....	O. M.....	.....	.....	.....	9
lerico Sbrocca.....	Fratelli Sbrocca.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	8	71	3	74
vico da Casoria.....	P. Pio Trapani, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. M.....	2	13	5	18
ippo Smaldone.....	Suore Salesiane.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	3	24	2	26
uffetti.....	Sac. Alessandro Bailo, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Gualandi.....	Signora Anna Monti, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. M.....	4	45	4	49
agl Pavoni.....	Mons. Gin. Gualandi, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. M.....	7	68	16	84
ulla Fantasia.....	Sac. Giuseppe Meda, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	4	36	2	38
pio di Cagliari.....	Suore Canossiane.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	6	33	12	45
igi Ajello.....	Sac. Ant. I. Argiolas, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	5	58	12	70
Pizzarelli.....	Suore Stimatino.....	Convitto....	O. M.....	.....	.....	.....	50
la e Commec.....	Prof. Andrea Russo, Dir.....	Scuola Est.	O. P.....	4	28	2	30
B. Assarotti.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
afino Balestra.....	Prof. Natale Landi, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	5	28	5	33
azionale di Milano.....	Suore Canossiane.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	4	.....	.....	48
anossiane.....	Sac. Giacomo Gasco, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	6	.....	.....	60
anossiane.....	Suore Canossiane.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	5	38	5	43
anossiane.....	Suore Canossiane.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	3	17	3	20
Gualandi.....	Sac. Ferdinando Buoni, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	7	34	30	64
di Educazione.....	Prof. Fran. Mangioni, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	3	18	2	20
vio Assarotti.....	Sac. Silvio Monaci, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	7	55	28	83
L. B. D'Albertis.....	Fig. del. Carità di S. Vinc.	Convitto....	O. P.....	7	59	4	63
renzo Apicella.....	Sac. Filippo Smaldone.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	.....	.....	.....	28
lo Locatelli.....	Sac. Luigi Moro, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	.....	.....	.....	95
tonio Eyrand.....	Prof. G. B. Ceroni, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	10	.....	.....	47
averna.....	Sac. Luigi Casanova, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	26	162	31	193
brilant.....	Sac. Virginio Luppi, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. M.....	.....	.....	.....	72
ellegrini.....	Sac. Giuseppe Pollastri, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	3	17	3	20
renzo Apicella.....	Prof. Pasquale Cardo, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	8	65	3	68
apoli.....	Prof. Ernesto Scuri, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	14	133	4	137
igi Ajello.....	Convitto....	O. M.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
accenzo di Majo.....	Sac. Vincenzo di Majo, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	3	21	3	24
De Negri.....	Prof. Luigi Molino, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	3	.....	.....	18
apoli.....	Sac. Placido Conti, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	8	44	3	47
ramazzotti.....	Sac. Secondo Novacconi, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	10	44	20	64
scalabrini.....	Suor Anna Quadrani, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	4	15	3	18
squale di Pietro.....	P. Luigi Procida, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	16	91	20	111
Gurandi.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Carità di S. Vinc.....	Fig. del. Carità di S. Vinc.	Convitto....	O. M.....	4	.....	.....	20
maso Pendola.....	P. Vittorio Bianchi, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	10	80	9	89
tonio Bracco.....	Fra. delle Scuole Cristiane.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	.....	.....	.....	92
ranco Prinotti.....	Convitto....	O. M.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
raucesco De Grazia.....	Prof. Fran. De Grazia, Dir.....	Scuola Est.	O. P.....	2	.....	.....	10
nte Bianchini.....	Suore Canossiane.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	5	35	3	38
o Imp. Austrlaco.....	Prof. Enrico Vanni, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	3	18	3	21
tonio Provolo.....	Sac. Giulio Glori, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	10	38	17	55
tonio Farina.....	Sac. Giovanni Viviani, Dir.....	Convitto....	O. P.....	5	25	5	30
				234	1413	262	2519

There is connected with this Institution a normal department, opened 1827 by Giuseppe Bagutti, the director of the school. Theoretical instruction is given twice a week by the Director, Prof. G. B. Ceroni, and Prof. Carlo Perini. Four females and twenty-one males attend the course at present.

The director of this School is also editor of the periodical entitled, "Rassegna di Pedagogia e Igiene per uno dei sordomuti, dei deficienti, e la profilassi del sordomutismo."

2) Both of these Institutions have connected with them small kindergartens.

te.....	Joh. Kimmes, Vorst.....	O. L.....	R. L.....	3	5	22
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Statement of School

1	2	3
	Location.	Name.
EUROPE—Cont'd.		
NETHERLANDS.		
1	Groningen	Institut voor Doofstommen.....
2	Rotterdam	Inrichting voor Doofstommen-onderwijs.....
3	St. Michels, Gestel by's Bonh.....	Institut voor Doofstommen.....

NOTE.—(1) A class of 11 pupils who cannot be taught to speak are instructed by means of the finger alphabet and gestures.

(2) The children not residents of Rotterdam are boarded out in families, not exceeding three in a family, under supervision of the school. The school trains its own teachers, who are subjected to examination in 1st and 2d grade. Domestic industries are taught in the girls' department. The boys, during the last two years, are put with private artisans in the city, such as shoemakers, tailors, cabinetmakers. Religious instruction is given.

NORWAY.		
1	Hamar.....	Hamar offentlige skole for døv.....
2	Kristiania, Vibegade 7.....	Balchens skole for døv.....
3	Holmestrand.....	Den offentlige skole for døv.....
4	Trondhjem.....	Det offentlige døvstummeinstitut.....
5	Trondhjem.....	Gjøshagen offentlige døvstummeinstitut.....

GENERAL NOTE.—“The organization of the Norway Deaf-Mute School System, dates only from 1892. Its basis is the division of the country into two admission districts. First, Southern and Eastern Norway, and, second, Northern and Western Norway. In each of these districts, respectively, in Kristiania and Trondhjem, all pupils admitted, after one year's attendance, are assigned to one of four classes: (A) intellectually bright, (B) intellectually medium, (C and D) intellectually dull. Those of Class A remain in the school admitted, which contains three articulation classes of seven ascending grades. Those of Class B are assigned to the district schools.”

PORTUGAL.		
1	Lisboa.....	Instituto Municipal de Surdos-mudos.....
2	Porto, ruado S. Isabel.....	Instituto de S. M. Aranho Porto.....

NOTE.—(1) Director adds that it is quite impossible to use the pure oral method for lack of teachers.

ROUMANIA.		
1	Focsani, Dep. de Putna.....	Le Pres. Elizabeth Institut de Sourds-Muets et Orph.....

NOTE.—(1) This Orphanage School has, in addition to its 46 deaf pupils, also 84 hearing and speaking pupils. The hearing and the deaf are each taught in four separate classes. Two teachers of shoemaking and tailoring are also employed.

ent, December, 1900.—Cont'd.

5	6	7	8	9	PUPILS.		
					10 Con- genital	11 S. H. P.	12 Total
Founder.	Executive Officer.	Character.	Method.	Teachers.			
Jan. Guyot	P. Roorda, Dir.....	Pr. B. D.....	P. O.....	26	129	.....	189
Committee	I. C. Bickers, Dir.....	Pr. D.....	O.....	35	95	53	148
Dubbeldg & others.	C. J. A. Ferwindt, Dir.....	Pr. B.....	O.....	13	86	14	136
				74	310	67	473

the teachers of the school according to the respective beliefs of the pupils, supervised by clergymen of various denominations.

This school was founded at Gemert in 1828 by G. Zeerleder, where Martinus van Beck, Rector of the school, taught with good results until 1840, when it was reorganized. Considerable attention is given to training. The boys and girls are kept strictly separate."

Hofgard	Elias Hofgard, Vorst.	Pu. I. E.	L. ....(n)	9	27	16	61
Salchen.	F. A. Fjörroft, Vorst.	O. I. E.	R. I.	14	38	37	80
Wig Rosing	Hans Bjørset	Pu. I. E.	R. I.	9	18	17	51
Møller.....	H. F. Finch, Vorst.	Pu. I. E.	L.	14	25	33	72
.....	L. F. Weldemann	Pu. I. E.	L.	8	27	8	45
				54	135	111	309

school in the same city, having a headmaster, under the authority of the superintendent of the school originally admitted. The pupils of Classes C and D, of both schools of admission, are assigned to the Hanner. The pupils of Classes A and B, after an attendance of three and five years, respectively, attending schools, are relegated to the externat; that is, they are put out to board in families and attend the same as day scholars, whereas the pupils of C and D usually remain internats during the whole of school term. The oral method is employed in all of the schools."

Municipal de Lisboa	Elysen d' Aguilar.....	Mixto.....	I. E. Pr.	1	16	2	20
Trigues d' Aranjó...	Joaq. José d' Trinidad, Dir	Pu. I. E.	O. P.	8	28	1	44
				9	44	3	64

reason there is no industrial department.

Das Davila.	Nicolas Tonesen, Dir.....	Pu. I.	O. M.	3	2	46
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1	2	3
	Location.	Name.
EUROPE—Cont'd.		
RUSSIA.		
1	Astrakhan	L'ecole des Sourds-Muets
2	Jaropolle (Vladimir)	L'ecole des Sourds-Muets
3	Kazan	L'ecole des Sourds-Muets
4	Kharkoff, Klachkoff St.	Kharkoff School for the Deaf and Dumb
5	Malin, Radamis le (Kieff).	Malin School for the Deaf and Dumb
6	Minsk	School for Hebrew Deaf and Dumb Children
7	Mitau, Kurland	Hephata School for the Deaf
8	Moscow, Donskaja 73	L'ecole Arnold des Sourds-Muets
9	Moscow, Ordynka	Private School for the Deaf and Dumb
10	Novo-Tscherkask	L'ecole des Sourds-Muets
11	Odessa, Sredniaya No. 18.	School for Hebrew Deaf and Dumb
12	Pawlograd	L'ecole des Sourds-Muets
13	Prischib-Halberstadt, Turida ..	Elementary School, No. 2, for Deaf-Mutes
14	Saint Petersburg, Garochowaja ..	L' Institut des Sourds-Muets de St. Petersburg
15	Saint Petersburg, Spass St., No. 52	Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Children
16	Saint Petersburg	L'ecole des Sourds-Muets
17	Saratow	L'ecole des Sourds-Muets
18	Tiege-Halberstadt, Turida	Marien Taubstummeneanstalt
19	Tula, Fourn St.	Private Day School for the Deaf
20	Vursovia, St. Alexander's Place ..	Institut des Sourds-Muets
21	Worms bel Odessa (Chersau)	Taubstummeneanstalt
FINLAND.		
22	Abo	Taubstummschule
23	Borga	Döfstummskolan
24	Ivaskyla	Taubstummanstalt
25	Jakobstad	Döfstummskolan
26	Kuopla	Taubstummschule
27	Kuorhian, Wasa Stadthshft	Yksityinen Kuromyk Käkoulu
28	St. Michel	Taubstummanstalt
29	Uleaborg	Taubstummschule
LIVONIA.		
30	Fenneln (Altfeimern)	Institut Gotthard pour Sourds-Muets
31	Polwa, Krein Werroschen	Taubstummanstalt
32	Pylä	Oselscha Taubstummanstalt
33	Riga, Marienstrasse No. 40	Taubstummanstalt
34	Wolmar	Taubstummanstalt

NOTE.—(1) "The School, since 1891, is under the supervision of the Astrachan Philanthropic Society, maintained in part by the city, which pays a yearly subsidy of 3,000 roubles (\$1,500). This sum is quite insufficient for the needs of the school, so that it is necessary to have recourse to private benefactors, amateur theatricals, lotteries, etc., to make up the requisite amount for the needs of the school. There are every year children desirous to enter the school; sometimes it was necessary to refuse as many as 16 applications, and are many unfortunates who do not present any application, knowing how difficult it is to secure admission. It is difficult to ascertain their exact number however.

"The method of instruction is copied from that of St. Petersburg School for the Deaf and Dumb. The present Director of the Astrachan School made a special journey and studied instruction there according to the sound method under Director Ostrogradski in 1893 and 1897. In addition to reading and writing the male children are taught two trades by specialists—book-binding and shoemaking, while the girls are taught sewing and embroidery."

(5) "Boys are taught the following: book-binding, cabinet-making, farriery, locksmith's trade, shoemaking, gardening. Girls: cutting and sewing and embroidery. The children are received at the age of 8 to 15, preference being made as to sex, religion or nationality. The course lasts 5 years. Tuition is free. For washing, service, etc., 5 roubles (\$2.50) is collected per month. The wearing apparel must be furnished by the parents in sufficient quantity."

(8) "This School commenced in 1880 with five pupils; has steadily developed into a large institution with workshops, etc. It is at present, owing to the want of funds, unable to accommodate all who apply for admission. Connected with it is also a home or asylum for adult deaf."

(11) "This School was formerly established at Kherson, but was transferred to Odessa, on account of the war."

af, December, 1900—Cont'd.

5	6	7	8	9	PUPILS.		
					10	11	12
Founder.	Executive Officer.	Character.	Method.	Teachers.	Con- genital	S. H. P.	Total.
Government	Peter Alex. Ryshkin.	Pr. I. E.	Mimic, etc.		18	2	24
gent of Vladimir	—	Pu. I. E.	Dactyl				32
asky.	— Lastotchkina	Pu. I. E.	P. O.	7	7	5	35
M. Vetukhoff.	Priest V. M. Vetukhoff.	Pr.	C.	3	26	2	30
Yavorski.	Priest M. Yavorski.	Pr. I.	O.	5	20	15	43
Nisnevich.	Soph. O. Nisnevich.	Pr. I.	O.		11	1	17
I Synod.	G. Migge	Pr. I. E.	P. O.	9	21	15	73
ld.	D. Organow	Pr. I.	C.	11			156
sdvijienski.	V. S. Vosdvienski	Pr. E.	O. & A.		7	8	19
	— Burmenski.	Pr.	C.				50
n.	J. Kagan	Pr. I. E.	O.				10
baumann.	Theod. Hoffmann.	Pr. I. E.	O.	1	9	1	10
Marie Fedorovna	Ostragradsky.	Pu. I.	O. & M.				235
ent Society		Pr. I.	Mimic.		14		26
kharew.		Pr. I.	Mimic.				25
arzoumow.		Pr.					10
h Menonites.		Pr. I.	O.	4	4	11	28
	L. S. Voznesenskaya	Pr. E.	Mimic.				11
ror Alexander I	A. D. Blagovschenski.	Pu. I. E.	O.		10	98	225
swand.	D. Steinwand.	Pu. I.	O.	4	6	5	32
te.	A. U. Nordman.	Pu. I. E.	O.	11	33	40	88
Malm.	K. O. Wichmann.	Pu.	P. O.	8	7	6	46
te.	E. Luoma (1895).	Pu. I. E.	Mimic.	8	12	3	60
n A. Heikel.	Maria Kahelin.	P. I.	C.	8	8	4	35
	Korst, Killheu.	Pu. I. E.	O.		35	11	96
Södermann.	B. Södermann.	Pr. E.	Signs	3	2	2	14
te.	Ivan Savolainen.	Pu. I. E.	D. & W.	9	22	14	72
te.	Emilia M. Serenius.	Pu. I. E.	O.	6	9	5	35
Sokolowsky.	A. C. Hirschelmann.	Pr. I.	O.	5	24	28	52
F. Falk.	G. Kusick	Pu. I.	P. O.	3	9	10	19
mann.	Michael Rahvel.	Pu. I.	O.	1	8	1	11
kt Bürgerverbindung.	Edw. Inselberg.	Pr. I. E.	O.	7	38	10	59
E. Mellin.	Phil. Solwede.	Pr. I.	O.	5	6	10	41
				118	366	307	1719

pupils, where it now exists, though in a precarious state. For nineteen years I have been teaching orally. This School is established for the Hebrew deaf and dumb of both sexes. The children are speak and write, including religion and a general knowledge of Hebrew and Russian. All are taught orally.

J. KAGAN.

The oral method was finally—after trying all—adopted in this School in 1884. Pupils showing aptitude in training receive instruction mainly in lathe work, leather-work, and book-binding. Many of the pupils of the institution have proved highly successful as artisans and artists.

land. NOTE.—The schools in Finland are either taught in the Finnish or Swedish language, not in the which is not the vernacular of the land. The Swedish language is used in the schools of Borga and Åbo, the Finnish in the schools of Åbo, Jyväskylä, Kuopio, St. Michel and Uleåborg.

Finland. NOTE.—(30) Five student teachers assist.

"We have but one class and take no additional ones until this class has completed its school course of seven years. The school is exclusively for inhabitants of this island. This year we discharge our first class of pupils and shall admit another whose ages will range from 7 to 13 years."

In August last (1899) we dedicated and entered upon possession of our new building, constructed in all its details specially for our purpose.

This School submits with its answers a series of 21 queries which the Russian government requires, and all schools for the deaf to respond to. They are comprehensive in scope, and the replies indicate for the school a highly satisfactory condition except its inability, on account of lacking funds, to accommodate all applicants for admission. The Principal states that it would require two additional schools of the same size to educate all deaf children of school age in the province.

Statement of School

1	2	3
	Location.	Name.
EUROPE—Cont'd.		
SERVIA.		
1	Belgrad.....	Taubstummen-erziehungsanstalt
2	Pozarevaz.....	Taubstummen-erziehungsanstalt

NOTE.—(1) The pupils are divided into three Classes—Elementary, Intermediate, and Grammar.

SPAIN.		
1	Barcelona.....	Escuela Municipal de Ciegos y de Sordomudos.....
2	Bilbao (Densto)	Colegio de Sordomudos y de Ciegos de Viscaya
3	Burgos, Calle de Madrid	Colegio de Sordomudos y de Ciegos
4	Madrid, La Castellano, No. 7	Colegio Nacional de Sordomudos y de Ciegos
5	Madrid	Escuela Municipal de Sordomudos y de Ciegos
6	Oviedo.....	Colegio de Sordomudos y de Ciegos
7	Salamanca.....	Escuela Regional de Sordomudos y de Ciegos
8	Santiago, Convento de S. Domingo ..	Colegio de Sordomudos y de Ciegos.....
9	Sevilla	Colegio Provincial de Sordomudos y de Ciegos
10	Valencia, Calle de Recaredo 6	Colegio Valenciano de Sordomudos y de Ciegos
11	Zaragoza, Calle de la Audiencia, 20,...	Escuela Especial de Sordomudos y de Ciegos

NOTE.—All of the Spanish Institutions for the Deaf seem to have a special department for the education of the blind.

(3) The Director makes the following statement: "In order to obtain positive results in the instruction of deaf-mutes, the number of scholars to each teacher should not exceed ten. I consider the idea held that deaf-mutes are vicious and have evil propensities, an error. Like all others possessing five senses,

SWEDEN.		
1	Gefle.....	Sjette distriktets döfstumskola
2	Hernösand	Sjunde distriktets döfstumskola
3	Karlstad (Karlstad Div).....	Orebro och Varin lands Dist. D. S. Skola
4	Orebro (Orebro Div).....	Orebro och Varin lands Dist. D. S. Skola
5	Stockholm—Manilla.....	Manilla döfstumskola
6	Venersborg	Fjarde döfstumskoldistriktets
7	Venersborg	Skolhemmet för Blinda döfstumme
8	Wadstena	Läroanstalten för öfveråldriga döfstumme
9	Wexio.....	Andra distriktets döfstumskola.....

GENERAL NOTE.—"In the beginning, instruction was given by the French method. During the past years the so-called German method has been introduced. Since enactment of the compulsory school law of 1889, the German method ranks first in the instruction of the deaf of Sweden, as all of the deaf instructed by this method. Those who cannot be satisfactorily instructed by this method are taught by writing and the manual alphabet, and only feeble-minded deaf are principally instructed by means of writing. All schools are public, supported by the state. The Manilla School, in the first school district, has also the Normal Training Seminary for Teachers of the Deaf, no one being permitted to teach the deaf without a two years' training—one year at the seminary and one probationary year provided for by the State. The superintendent of the Manilla School is also director of the Teachers' Seminary."

(1) The schools at Bollnäs, Falun, and Upsala were discontinued July 1, 1897, and united in the Sixth District Institution.

(2) In accordance with the provisions of the law of 1889, the entire country is divided into seven districts, each of which must take care of its deaf. The general government grants a subsidy of 250 kronor (\$60) annually for the education of each deaf-mute pupil."

(5) The city and district of Stockholm, Södermanland, Westmanland, East Götland, Närke, and the island of Gotland constitute the 1st District. Of the whole number of deaf-mutes admitted to school, 10 per cent. are instructed by the pure oral method, 30 per cent. by speech, manual alphabet, and writing, and 60 per cent. by signs, manual alphabet, and writing.

(7) The instruction of blind deaf-mutes was, at the instance of H. R. H. the Queen, commenced A

af, December, 1900—Cont'd.

5	6	7	8	9	PUPILS.		
					10	11	12
Founder.	Executive Officer.	Character.	Method.	Teachers.	Con- genital	S. H. P.	Total.
tschansky Soc.....	Lucas Lazarevich.....	Pr. I.....	O.....	2	23	2	26

conduct receive special attention. Cardboard work is taught.

Constitutional.....	D. Franc. Valls y Ronquillo.	Extern.....	Mixed.....	7			65
Ustara.....	D. Aug. Sanz Echeverria....	Int. y Ext.	Mixed.....	6			47
de la Cuesta.....	Florencio Gil Garcia.....	Int. y Ext.	Mixed.....	5			58
os IV.....	Mannuel Blasco y Urgel.....	Int. y Ext.	Oral.....	24	50	40	90
racon de Madrid...	D. Aniceto Legaz.....	Ext.....	Mixed.....	2			26
acion de Salaman'a	Sr. Rodriguez, Dir.....	Int. y Ext.	Mixed.....				27
uta's de Galicia...	Mannuel Lopez Navaton....	Int. y Ext.	Mixed.....	3			36
acion Sevillana...	D. Francisco Pérez.....	Int. y Ext.	Mixed.....	3			31
isco Fatay.....	Salvador Fñster Garcia....	Int. y Ext.	O. P.....	7		2	53
lano y Ballesteros.	Ant. Arellano y Ballesteros	Int. y Ext.	O. P.....	3			29
				60	50	42	462

nal character depends on their education. Constant and careful surveillance, however, is essential secure desirable results."

he oral method was adopted in this Institution only three years ago, and the Principal regrets that the re not all boarders, as they derive the greater benefit from the oral method.

ent.....	Johan Prawitz.....	Pu. B.....	O.....	16	12	15	92
eut.....	A. J. Hagström.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	21	84	18	154
Käyser.....	Theod. Käyser.....	Pu. B.....	Wr.....	1	1		3
ent.....	J. Blomkvist.....	Pu. B.....	P. O.....	9	6	4	39
Borg.....	Dr. O. Kyhlberg.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	21	67	38	139
P. F. S. Nordin.....	P. F. S. Nordin.....	Pu. B.....		28			167
ep Nordin.....	Eliz. Anrep Nordin.....	Pr. B.....	O. & M.....	5			6
Dir. Zatterman..	E. A. Zatterman.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	8	11	8	27
ent.....	Sven Friden.....	Pu. B.....	O. S.....	15	51	21	99
				124	232	104	726

upil by the present principal of this School. Four years later Parliament appropriated the requisite a school of four pupils was organized. From that period the number varied up as high as sixteen, ed in this number were twelve blind Idiots. The total number of blind deaf-mutes proper, instructed ing of the school is sixteen; of these two have advanced intellectually remarkably, five have shown ts, three have made unsatisfactory, and six comparatively little or no progress. Physical culture re- y attention, and manual training, such as knitting, crocheting, needlework, likewise weaving, doing k, chair-caning, and basket-making. Pupils received thus far have ranged from five to twelve years. l course continues twelve years. All who can afford to pay do so at the rate annually of \$107 20 (400 hers are aided by the government. Pupils can remain the entire year in the School home. With a view to promote the instruction and acquisition of speech, the government established three in- for deaf-mutes beyond the school age (15 to 30 years), 1st, in 1878, the Wadstena; 2d, in 1879, a similar ra, and, 3d, in 1880, at Bollnäs. After passage of the law reorganizing the schools for the deaf in 1889 ols were allowed to take scholars aged from twelve to thirty, and even older. These institutions were, onsidered only to be provisional. The Skara School was closed in 1900, and its teachers were pen- e Bollnäs School is also to be closed, and the Wodstena School is to be closed in June, 1902, and its nsioned."

E. A. ZATTERMAN, Dir.

is School was formerly (1891-1896) at Iljarted, and ten of the pupils who are most backward yet board are instructed by the sign method.

Statement of School

1	2	3
	Location.	Name.
EUROPE—Cont'd.		
SWITZERLAND.		
1	Aarau - Unter Entfelden.....	Taubstimmenanstalt Aarau auf Landenhof.....
2	Baden, Kant. Aargau.....	Taubstimmenanstalt Liebenfels.....
3	Bern Stadt-Wabern.....	Taubstimmenanstalt für Mädchen.....
4	Geneve-Charmilles, 22.....	Inst. Cantonal des Sourds-Muets.....
5	Geronde, pres Sierre, Valais.....	Inst. Cantonal des Sourds-Muets.....
6	Gruyeres, Kant. Friburg.....	Inst. Cantonal des Sourds-Muets.....
7	Hohenrain, Kanton Luzern.....	Kantonal Taubstimmenanstalt.....
8	Locarno, Kant. Ticino.....	Inst. Cantonal de Sordo-Muti.....
9	Moudon, Kant. Vaud.....	Inst. Cantonal des Sourds-Muets.....
10	Münchenbuchsee, Kant. Bern.....	Taubstimmenanstalt für Knaben.....
11	Reichen, bei Basel.....	Taubstimmenanstalt für Knaben.....
12	St. Gallen (Rosenberg).....	Kantonale Taubstimmenanstalt.....
13	Zofingen, Kant. Aargau.....	Vereins Taubstimmenanstalt.....
14	Zurich Stadt, Künstlergasse.....	Blinden und Taubstimmenanstalt.....

NOTE.—(3) Pupils admitted every two years. School term eight years.

(5) "Our pupils are divided into German and French speaking classes and, like the hearing, vary less in intellectual abilities."

(6) Special attention given to industrial training. The Canton grants an annual subsidy of frs. 3.

(9) The founder of this school was Pestalozzi's assistant at Yverdon.

Turkey.		
1	Constantinople, Pera Ainali-Te'n, 21.	Institution Ottomane des Sourds-Muets et j. Aveugles.

NOTE.—(1) Prof F. D. Grail, in 1897, issued a prospectus in regard to this School, giving in detail instruction, officers and regulations, and terms of admission. Since the above date no further information.

NORTH AMERICA.		
CANADA.		
1	Belleville, Ontario.....	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....
2	Fredericton, New Brunswick.....	Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.....
3	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....
4	Montreal, Mile End.....	Catholic Male Deaf and Dumb Institution.....
5	Montreal, 595 St. Denis St.....	Catholic Female Deaf and Dumb Institution.....
6	Montreal, Notre Dame de Grace.....	Mackay Institution for Protestant D.-M. and the Blind.....
7	Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....

NOTE.—(2) "The Educational Act of 1892 made it compulsory on the part of the counties sendin to pay a proportion of about one-third towards their maintenance. The government also makes an an towards the support of the institution Voluntary subscriptions make up the remainder.

(5) In this school instruction is given by the Pure Oral Method in the Oral Department, by th

uf, December, 1900—Cont'd.

5	6	7	8	9	PUPILS.		
					10	11	12
Founder.	Executive Officer.	Character.	Method.	Teachers.	Con- genital	S. H. P.	Total.
Zschokke & o'rs ..	F. Fritschi Vorst.....	Pr. I.	R. Ls.....	4	33	12	36
Gesellschaft.....	Franz Groth, Vorst	Pr. I.....	Ls.....	2	7	6	17
Ernst v. Jenner.....	A. Eilenberger.....	Pr. I.....	Ls.....	5	22	18	46
Gei et Com.....	A. Dejoux.....	.....	O. P.....	5	.....	1	14
Matia Vidmer, Sup.	Sr. Méthodiac d' I., Supr.....	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	5	22	17	39
Alde Jaggy.....	R. S. Bernalde, Supérieure.	Pr. I.....	O. P.....	10	32	27	60
Jos. Grüter.....	M. Fellmann, Dir.....	O. I.....	R. Ls.....	6	.....	25	56
t. Croce-Ingenbohl.	Sr. Edwige Müller, Dir.....	Pr. I.....	R. Ls.....	8	30	25	41
.....	Louis Forestier, Dir.....	Pu. I.....	O. P.....	4	.....	.....	31
n. Andere	Fried. Uebersax, Dir.....	O. I.....	R. Ls.....	10	.....	25	85
l. Spittler.....	Aug. Frese, Inspekt.....	Pr. I.....	R. Ls.....	5	.....	30	42
Steinmann (Dm)...	Fried. Erhardt, Dir.....	Pr. I. E	R. Ls.....	10	68	18	90
Gesellschaft.....	Joh. Ulf. Brack, Vorst.....	O. I.....	R. Ls.....	4	30	22	37
Erich u. Dr. Hirzel.	Gottlieb Kuil, Dir.....	Pr. I. E.....	R. Ls	6	17	36	56
				84	261	237	650

J. D. Arnold, who confined himself exclusively to oral methods, was in charge of this school 1839-1859. The institution has recently been enlarged, and was in fact founded and has ever since been conducted by the Hülfs-Gesellschaft, which, however, receives from the city and Cantonal governments an annual sum of frs. 9,000.

G. Grati..... F. G. Grati.....

The School has been obtainable, and it is a question whether or not it is in existence, despite of the large number of deaf reported to be in the Turkish Dominions.

Ontario.....	Robt Mathison, Supt.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	22	122	13	258
Woodbridge	Albert Fred'k Woodbridge.	Pu. B.....	C.....	5	21	.....	33
Intton.....	Jas. Fearon, Prin.....	Pu. B.....	O. M.....	11	39	15	99
Wurget.....	Rev. Alf. Belanger, C. S. V.	Pr. B.....	O. D.....	33	31	15	118
f Providence.....	Sr. Ph. of Jesus, Supr.....	Pu. B.....	O. M.....	45	76	6	150
zens of Montreal...	Harriet E. Ashcroft.....	Pr. B.....	C.....	8	28	11	50
Natson	D. W. McDermid, Prin.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	6	19	7	60
				130	336	67	768

The Manual Department, and by the Combined Method for the English classes. Each department has classrooms, dormitories, recreation rooms, etc., so that the pupils of the Oral Department have no connection whatever with those of the other departments. Oral Department 112 and the Manual 38 pupils.

Statement of Schools

1	2	3
	Location	Name.
	NORTH AMERICA—Cont'd	
	UNITED STATES.	
1	Alabama, Talladega.....	Alabama Institute for the Deaf.....
2	Arkansas, Little Rock.....	Arkansas Deaf-Mute Institute.....
3	California, Berkeley.....	Cal. Inst'n for the Education of the D. & D. and the Blind
4	California, Los Angeles.....	Los Angeles Oral School for the Deaf.....
5	California, Oakland.....	Oakland Oral School for the Deaf.....
6	California, Oakland (Alden P. O.)	St. Joseph's School and Home for Deaf-Mutes.....
7	California, San Francisco.....	The Holden Private School, 522 Oak St.....
8	Colorado, Colorado Springs.....	Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.....
9	Connecticut, Hartford.....	Amerienn School at Hartford for the Deaf.....
10	Connecticut, Mystic.....	Mystic Oral School for the Deaf.....
11	District of Columbia, Washington.....	Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....
12	Florida, St. Augustine.....	Florida Institution for the Blind and the Deaf.....
13	Georgia, Cave Spring.....	Georgia School for the Deaf.....
14	Illinois, Chicago.....	Burr School, Ashland Avenue near North Avenue.....
15	Illinois, Chicago.....	Darwin School, Humboldt Boulevard and Armitage Ave.....
16	Illinois, Chicago.....	Froebel School, 21st near Robey St.....
17	Illinois, Chicago.....	Hartigan School, Armour Ave. near 41st St.....
18	Illinois, Chicago.....	Kozimski School, Ingleside Ave. cor. 54th St.....
19	Illinois, Chicago.....	Monroe Street School, No. 157 Monroe St.....
20	Illinois, Chicago.....	Prescott School, Ashland and Wrightwood Aves.....
21	Illinois, Chicago.....	Seward School, No. 4634 Ashland Ave.....
22	Illinois, Chicago.....	Trumbull School, Division St. cor. Sedgwick.....
23	Illinois, Chicago.....	Wicker Park School, Evergreen Ave. near Robey St.....
24	Illinois, Chicago.....	Gale School, Gale Ave. cor. 70th St.....
25	Illinois, Chicago.....	Ephpheta School, 409 S. May St.....
26	Illinois, Chicago.....	McCowen Oral School, 6550 Gale Ave.....
27	Illinois, Decatur.....	Derinda Center Public Day School.....
28	Illinois, Jacksonville.....	Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf.....
29	Illinois, Streator.....	Public Day School for Deaf Children.....
30	Indiana, Evansville.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....
31	Indiana, Indianapolis.....	Indiana Institution for the Education of the Deaf.....
32	a Indian Territory, Mingo.....	Chickasaw School for the Deaf and the Blind.....
33	b Indian Territory, Fort Gibson.....	Cherokee Nation School for the Deaf and the Blind.....
34	Iowa, Council Bluffs.....	Iowa School for the Deaf.....
35	Iowa, Dubuque.....	Eastern Iowa School.....
36	Kansas, Olathe.....	Kansas Institution for the Deaf.....
37	Kentucky, Danville.....	Kentucky Institution for Education of Deaf-Mutes.....
38	Louisiana, Baton Rouge.....	Louisiana Institution for the Education of the Deaf.....
39	Louisiana, Chinchuba.....	Deaf-Mute Institute of the Holy Rosary.....
40	Maine, Portland.....	Maine School for the Deaf.....
41	Maryland, Baltimore.....	Fred'k Knapp's Institute, 851-3 Hollins St.....
42	Maryland, Baltimore.....	St. Francis Xavier's School, No. 2 Pleasant St.....
43	Maryland, Balto., 649 W. Saratoga St.....	Maryland School for Colored Blind and Deaf.....
44	Maryland, Frederick City.....	Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb.....
45	Massachusetts, Beverly.....	New England Industrial School for Deaf-Mutes.....
46	Massachusetts, Boston.....	Horace Mann School for the Deaf, 178 Newbury St.....
47	Massachusetts, Boston.....	Perkins Institution and Kindergarten for the Blind.....
48	Massachusetts, Jam. P'n. 20 St. J. St.....	The Boston School for the Deaf.....
49	Massachusetts, Northampton.....	Clarke School for the Deaf.....
50	Massachusetts, West Medford.....	Sarah Fuller Home for Little Children who Cannot Hear.....
51	Michigan, Detroit.....	Detroit Day School for the Deaf (Porter St.).....
52	Michigan, Detroit.....	German Evangel. Lutheran School for Deaf.....
53	Michigan, Flint.....	Michigan School for the Deaf.....
54	Michigan, Grand Rapids.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....
55	Michigan, Menominee.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....
56	Michigan, Muskegon.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....
57	Minnesota, Faribault.....	Minnesota School for the Deaf.....
58	Mississippi, Jackson.....	Mississippi Institution for the Education of the Deaf.....
59	Missouri, Fulton.....	Missouri School for the Deaf.....
60	Missouri, St. Louis, 9th & Wash. Sts.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....
61	Missouri, St. Louis, 1849 Cass Ave.....	Marie Consilia School for the Deaf.....
62	Missouri, St. Louis, Longwood Pl.....	St. Joseph's Deaf-Mute Institute for Boys.....

Leaf, December, 1900—Cont'd.

5	6	7	8	9	PUPILS.		
Founder.	Executive Officer.	Character.	Method.	Teachers.	10 Con- genital	11 S. H. P.	12 Total.
Legislature.....	J. H. Johnson, Prin.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	15			130
Count and City.....	Frank B. Yates, Supt.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	25			226
Ark and Act of Leg.....	Warren Wilkinson, Prin.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	15	94	21	158
Adell and others.....	Mary E. Bennett.....	Pu. B.....	O.....	2	6	5	10
de L. Morgan.....	Charlotte L. Morgan.....	Pr. D.....	O.....	1	3	1	7
of St. Joseph.....	Sister M. Valeria.....	Pr. B.....	C.....	4	6	5	32
B. Holden.....	J. B. Holden.....	Pr. D.....	O.....	1			13
an R. Kennedy.....	William K. Argo.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	14	15	26	87
swell and others.....	Job Williams.....	Pu. B.....	Eclectic.....	22	66	11	159
Whipple.....	Ella Scott, Prin.....	Pu. B.....	P. O.....	7	11	16	35
Kendall and Congress	Edward M. Gallaudet, Pres	Pu. B.....	C.....	27	37	14	166
Legislature.....	W. B. Hare, Supt.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	3	36	4	44
School Trustees.....	Wesley O. Connor.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	16	144		184
of Education.....	Katherine Ashelby.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	1			8
of Educa'n, under)	Charl. P. M. Gregware.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	2			11
the Law of 1897.....	Emma D. Knox.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	2			16
of Education.....	Letitia L. Doane.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	2			16
of Education.....	Katherine Martin.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	2			16
of Education.....	Grace D. Emery Coombs.....	Pu. D.....	C.....	1			7
of Education.....	Margaret V. McKee.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	2			15
of Education.....	Larry M. W. Alcorn.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	2			15
of Education.....	J. E. Gallaher.....	Pu. D.....	C.....	3			22
of Education.....	Elle Johnston.....	Pu. D.....	C.....	3			22
of Education.....	Chas. N. Haskins.....	Pu. D.....	C.....	3			22
of Education.....	Mary A. Woodworth.....	Pu. D.....	C.....	1			6
of Education.....	Alice C. Schilling.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	1			8
of Education.....	Mary O. Arnold.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	2			16
of Education.....	Alice C. Bellows.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	2			16
of Education.....	Mary E. Griswold.....	Pu. D.....	C.....	2			11
of Education.....	Fanny Williams.....	Pu. D.....	C.....	2			11
Montgomery.....	Flora C. St. Clair.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	5			42
M. Firth.....	Susan M. Beaman.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	5			42
Barbara C. Leu.....	Barbara C. Leu.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	5			42
Sta Society.....	Margaret Cosgrove.....	Pr. B. D.....	C.....	7	11	4	46
McCowan.....	Cornelia Bingham.....	Pr. D.....	O.....	5			28
Board.....	Anus M. Black.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	1			3
Legislature.....	J. C. Gordon, Supt.....	Pu. B.....	Intuitive.....	55	166	111	525
aw of 1897.....	Edith E. Brown.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	1	2	2	7
Corney.....	Paul Lange, Prin.....	Pu. D.....	C.....	1	3	4	14
Legislature.....	Richard O. Johnson, Supt.....	Pu. B.....	Any and all.....	30	120	26	326
Gordon.....	C. L. Gordon.....	Pr.....		1			
A. Rowland.....	Laura A. Rowland.....	Pr.....		1			
James.....	Henry W. Rotherft, Supt.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	27			253
rsey French.....	Dr. Coursey French.....	Pr. D.....	M.....	1	6	3	13
inery.....	H. C. Hammond.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	28	80	12	244
Legislature.....	Augustus Rogers, Supt.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	23	152	17	343
Legislature.....	Dr. John Jastremsky, Supt.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	13			114
ev. Can. Mignot.....	Rev. Can. H. C. Mignot.....	Pr. B.....	C.....	9	35	7	42
udson and others.....	Elizabeth R. Taylor.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	13	41	17	89
ck Knapp.....	Wm. A. Knapp.....	Pu. D.....	P. O.....	4		2	30
Helpers.....	Mother M. Joseph Hartwell.....	Free B.....	C.....	3	19	2	27
Legislature.....	F. D. Morrison, Supt.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	7	20	11	42
Legislature.....	Chas. W. Fly, Prin.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	17	54	4	97
Swett.....	Nellie H. Swett, Prin.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	3	11	3	23
S. King.....	Sarah Fuller.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	16	14	39	124
erkins and others.....	Michael Anagnone, Dir.....	Pr. B.....	C.....	3			3
ate Association.....	Thos. Mageunis, Dir.....	Pr. B.....	O.....	5	4	2	29
Jarke.....	Caroline A. Yale, Prin.....	Pu. B. D.....	P. O.....	24	49	39	150
ulse Brooks.....	Eliza L. Clark, Prin.....	Pr. B.....	P. O.....	5	5		10
chool Board.....	Eliz. Van Adestine, Prin.....	Pu. D.....	P. O.....	5	17	12	33
Speckhard.....	Rev. H. A. Bentrup, Supt.....	Pr. B.....	C.....	7	21	5	36
Legislature.....	Francis D. Clarke.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	44			403
Hlivan & Bd. of Ed.	Margaret M. Sullivan.....	Pu. D.....	P. O.....	4	3	7	15
Board.....	Olive Newlin.....	Pu. D.....	O.....	1	2	2	6
Board.....	Laura Roble, Prin.....	Pu. D.....	P. O.....	1	3	3	8
Legislature.....	James M. Tate.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	27	86		238
urt & State Legis.	J. R. Dobyns, Supt.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	14			106
Gerr and Legislature	Noble B. McKee.....	Pu. B.....	C.....	37	82	63	325
mpson & School Bd	Jas. H. Cloud.....	Pu. D.....	C.....	5			40
of Joseph.....	Sister Mary Adele, Prin.....	Pr. B. D.....	C.....	5	6	3	30
of Joseph.....	Rev. Mother Agatha, Prin.....	Pr. B. D.....	C.....	4	18	10	47

Statement of Schools

1	2	3
	Location.	Name.
	NORTH AMERICA—Cont'd.	
	UNITED STATES.	
62	Montana, Boulder.....	Montana School for the Deaf and Blind.....
63	Nebraska, Omaha.....	Nebraska Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.....
64	New Jersey, Trenton.....	New Jersey School for the Deaf.....
65	New Mexico, Santa Fe.....	The New Mexico Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.....
66	New York, Albany.....	Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf.....
67	New York, Buffalo, 2253 Main St.	Le Contoux St. Mary's Institution for the Deaf.....
68	New York, Malone.....	Northern New York Institution for the Deaf.....
69	New York City, No. 2 W. 47th St.....	Private Classes in Lip or Speech Reading.....
70	New York City, 1122 Broadway.....	Speech Defects and Lip Reading.....
71	New York City, 847 St. Nicholas Ave.....	Wash. Heights School for Children with Defective Hearing.....
72	New York City.....	New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf.....
73	New York City, Lex. Ave. & 67th St.....	Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.....
74	New York City, 113 Buf. Ave., Br'n.....	(Girls' Department.....
75	New York City, 772 E. 188th St., F'd.....	St. Joseph's Inst. for the Imp. Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.....
76	New York City, Westchester.....	(Boys' Department.....
77	New York City, 124 E. 28th St.....	Warren School of Articulation and Expression Reading.....
78	New York City, 42 W. 76th St.....	The Wright-Himnason School.....
79	New York, Rome, Oneida Co.....	Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes.....
80	New York, Rochester, 945 N. St. P. St.....	Western New York Institution for the Deaf.....
81	North Carolina, Morganton.....	North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb.....
82	North Carolina, Raleigh.....	N. C. Instn. for the Education of the Deaf and the Blind.....
83	North Dakota, Devils Lake.....	School for the Deaf of North Dakota.....
84	Ohio, Cincinnati, 719 W. 6th St.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....
85	Ohio, Cincinnati, 719 W. 6th St.....	Public Oral Day School for the Deaf.....
86	Ohio, Cin., 6th St., bet. Syc. & Br'd'y.....	Notre Dame School for the Deaf.....
87	Ohio, Cleveland, 1304 Wilson Ave.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....
88	Ohio, Columbus.....	Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.....
89	Ohio, Dayton, Hickory St.....	Dayton Day School for the Deaf.....
90	Ohio, Elyria.....	Lorain County Oral Deaf School.....
91	Oklahoma, Byron.....	Long's Private Day School for Deaf.....
92	Oklahoma, Guthrie.....	Oklahoma Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....
93	Oregon, Salem.....	Oregon School for Deaf-Mutes.....
94	Pennsylvania, Edgewood Park.....	Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....
95	Pennsylvania, Mount Airy.....	Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....
96	Pennsylvania, Phila., Belmont Ave.....	Home for Teaching Speech to Little Deaf Children.....
97	Pennsylvania, Scranton.....	Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf.....
98	Rhode Island, Providence.....	Rhode Island Institution for the Deaf.....
99	South Carolina, Cedar Spring.....	S. C. Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Blind.....
100	South Dakota, Sioux Falls.....	South Dakota School for Deaf-Mutes.....
101	Tennessee, Knoxville.....	Tennessee Deaf and Dumb School.....
102	Texas, Austin.....	Stat. Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....
103	Texas, Austin.....	Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution for Colored Youth.....
104	Utah, Ogden.....	Utah State School for the Deaf and Dumb.....
105	Virginia, Staunton.....	Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind.....
106	Washington, Vancouver.....	Washington School for Defective Youth.....
107	West Virginia, Romney.....	West Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind.....
108	Wisconsin, Appleton.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....
109	Wisconsin, Ashland.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....
110	Wisconsin, Black River Falls.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....
111	Wisconsin, Delavan.....	Wisconsin School for the Deaf.....
112	Wisconsin, Eau Claire.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....
113	Wisconsin, Fond du Lac.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....
114	Wisconsin, Green Bay.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....
115	Wisconsin, La Crosse.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....
116	Wisconsin, Manitowoc.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....
117	Wisconsin, Marinette.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....
118	Wisconsin, Milwaukee.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....
119	Wisconsin, Neillsville.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....
120	Wisconsin, Oshkosh.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....
121	Wisconsin, St. Francis.....	St. John's Catholic Deaf-Mute Institute.....
122	Wisconsin, Sheboygan.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....
123	Wisconsin, Sparta.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....
124	Wisconsin, Stevens Point.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....
125	Wisconsin, Wausau.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....
126	Wisconsin, West Superior.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....

NOTE (3)—It is almost impossible to answer the question, "Number of pupils who have some power?" in such a way as to make the answer of any value. Probably no two teachers have the same

ap, December, 1900—Cont'd.

5	6	7	8	9	PUPILS.		
					10	11	12
Founder.	Executive Officer.	Character.	Method.	Teachers.	Cou- geital	S. H. P.	Total.
linghast and Legis.	Thos. S. McAlouey, Supt.	Pu. B.	C.	5		2	27
egislature.	Henry E. Dawes.	Pu. B. D.	C.	22	56	47	165
egislature.	John P. Walker	Pu. B.	C.	18	62	6	133
Larson	Lars M. Larson	Pu. B.	Eclectic	1			9
Black	Mary McGuire.	Pu. D. B.	O.	6		4	30
eulx Beneficial Soc.	S. Mary Anne Burke.	Pr. B.	C.	22	51	10	167
rau and others.	Henry C. Rider, Supt.	Pr. B.	Vernacular	14	34	24	80
Gorton.	Cora Deen Gorton.	Pr. D.					
roene	David Greene	Pr.					
Adele Anderson.	Margulies and Anderson.	Pr. B. D.	O.				
erly, Standford, o's.	Enoch Henry Currier.	Pu. B.	Eclectic	45	168	51	417
rs. I. Rosenfeld, o's.	E. A. Gruver, Supt.	Pu. B.	P. O.	29	77	21	203
ictorine Boucher.	Mary C. Hendrick, Supt.	Pr. B.	O. M.	11	27	6	68
ictorine Boucher.	Rose A. Fagan, Supt.	Pr. B.	O. M.	13	30	15	108
ington Warren.	Ellen E. Cloak, Supt.	Pr. B.	O. M.	24	58	50	198
umason.	Lillie Egluton Warren.	Pr. D.	Warren's.	4	1	85	87
Wright.	T. A. Humason	Pr. D. B.	P. O.	9			23
	J. D. Wright.						
hson and others.	E. B. Neilson, Prin.	Pr. B.	C.	17			129
estervelt and others.	Z. F. Westervelt	Pr. B.	M. Alph	22	36	31	168
egislature.	E. McK. Goodwin	Pu. B.	C.	27	131	92	223
ooke & Legislature.	John E. Ray	Pu. B.	C.	9	37	25	78
ear	Dwight F. Bangs	Pu. B.	C.	7	16	1	49
eGregor & Sch. Bd.	Carrie Fesenbeck	Pu. D.	Sigu.	1	8		8
chheimer & others.	Virginia A. Osborn.	Pu. D.	P. O.	5	12	12	24
ulia, Superioress.	S. Mary of the S. Heart.	Pr. D.	C.	3	6	2	16
ary	Katherine King	Pu. D.	C.	8	50	28	62
egislature.	J. W. Jones	Pu. B.	C.	47	207	50	513
Education.	Jessie F. Zearing.	Pu. D.	C.	1	3	2	5
Board	Katherine May Binkley	Pu. D.	O.	1		1	8
	Elsworth Long	Pr. D.	M.	1			1
ne.	H. C. Beamer.	Pu. B.	M.	4			50
mith and Legis.	Clayton Wentz.	Pu. B.	C.	7	15	12	60
tr and others.	Wm. N. Burt.	Pu. B.	C.	20	74	4	175
D. G. Seixas & o's.	A. L. E. Cronter.	Pu. B.	O. M.	68	127	120	500
nd Mary Garrett.	Mary S. Garrett.	Pu. B. D.	O.	9	51	9	60
of Seranton.	Mary B. C. Brown.	Pu. B.	O.	13	38	12	72
ury Lippitt.	Laura de L. Richards	Pu. B.	O.	13	22	12	63
P. Walker.	N. F. Walker, Supt.	Pu. B.	C.	14			117
F. Mingus and o's.	James Simpson, Supt.	Pu. B.	C.	6			49
hn Cocke and Legis.	Thomas L. Noses	Pu. B.	C.	15			231
ark and Legis.	J. F. McNulty, Supt.	Pu. B.	C.	31	174	78	350
egislature.	S. J. Jenkins, Supt.	Pu. B.	C.	4	43	5	51
egislature.	Frank W. Metcalf.	Pu. B.	C.	14	33	25	66
egislature.	Wm. A. Bowles	Pu. B.	C.	20	81	24	150
eFarland and Legis.	James Watson, Dir.	Pu. B.	C.	10	34	13	71
egislature.	James T. Rucker	Pu. B.	C.	17	75	40	158
I. Gardner.	Hannah I. Gardner.	Pu. D.	O.	1	4	4	7
lorlarty.	Katharine Morlarty	Pu. D.	O.	1	2	3	8
apeu	Grace L. Rovie.	Pu. D.	O.	1	1	2	5
er Cheseboro	John W. Swiler, Supt.	Pu. B.	M. O.	24	96	17	200
C. Smith.	Jennie C. Smith.	Pu. D.	O.	4	2	1	12
Board	Anna L. Sullivan	Pu. D.	O.	2	3	2	5
et Sullivan.	Irene Van Benscoten.	Pu. D.	O.	2	4	4	9
Board	Lida J. Kline.	Pu. D.	O.	2	1	6	9
B. Holden	Dora P. Hendrickson	Pu. D.	O.	1	1	2	5
Board.	Frances O. Ellis.	Pu. D.	O.	1	3	2	7
ogical Institute.	Frances Wettstein.	Pu. D.	O.	10	34	12	55
th H. Irish	Elizabeth H. Irish.	Pu. D.	O.	1	6	3	9
B. Holden	Katherine Grimes.	Pu. D.	O.	2	1	6	8
ood. Bruener.	Rev. M. M. Gerend	Pr. B.	C.	9		8	62
Board.	H. Ray Kribs	Pu. D.	O.	1	1		6
Rudolph	Huida Rudolph.	Pu. D.	O.	2	3	3	11
an Adestine	Gertrude Van Adestine	Pu. D.	O.	1		5	6
C. V. Bardeen	Margaret Hurley	Pu. D.	O.	2	2	1	7
Page.	Delia C. Page.	Pu. D.	O.	2	3	4	11
				1347	3422	1536	10946

hear the screech of a locomotive is *some* hearing, but it is of no value in an *educational* sense, and I that is the sort of data you are seeking. To know how many of the children classed as "deaf" have

sufficient hearing to enable them to profit by it in obtaining speech and mental culture would be an intricate kind of statistics, but to know how many can hear the loud ringing of bells or the whistle of a steam locomotive, would be of no value; yet some would group all this kind and degree of infirmity as having hearing.

WARNING WILKINSON, *Principal*

(4) This school being part of the public school system of the city, has its rooms in one of the city buildings. In the spring of 1893 Dr. Waddell called a meeting of the parents of deaf children in Los Angeles and decided to present the matter of the education of their children before the school board. They did so and the school board took up the matter and did it so thoroughly that, at the opening of the school in the autumn of 1893, teachers were engaged to teach the deaf. The Oral Method was decided upon. MARY BENNETT, *Id. Teacher*

(6) The present location of this School was when it was organized, called "North Tennessee."

(7) The patrons of this School, like those of the present one in Los Angeles, purpose to present the matter to the municipality of San Francisco and ask its incorporation into the public school system of the city, and this and ulterior purposes intend to organize a "Parents' Association." (Has since been successfully accomplished.)

(9) The first principal of this School was the Reverend Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet; it is the oldest existing Institution for the Deaf in America. It was chartered in 1816 and opened in 1817. Its method of instruction is "eclectic."

"(11) The institution is divided into two quite separate departments:

1. The Kendall School, for children from seven to eighteen years of age. The number in this School on November 10, 1900, was 52.

2. Gallaudet College, for pupils of both sexes over eighteen years of age. The number in this department on November 10, 1900, was 114.

The College was founded in 1864 by Congress, at the instance of Edward M. Gallaudet."

E. M. GALLAUDET, *President*

(14-24). The Chicago public day schools are operated under the new State law governing such schools. The forty-third Annual Report of the Chicago Board of Education for the year ending June 25, 1897, the Superintendent of Public Schools thus refers to the law in question:

"The last Legislature passed a bill authorizing the establishment of classes for the instruction of deaf children in any school district, and providing also for the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars on school tax fund for every deaf child who was instructed in any public school by a licensed teacher."

The average attendance of children in the schools for the deaf, last year, was about 80. The amount Chicago may possibly receive for next year to maintain these special schools is \$12,000. It is estimated there are over 250 deaf children in Chicago who ought to be taught in these schools. There were 113 for the year 1896-7. The following is a copy of the new law:

"AN ACT authorizing school districts managed by boards of education or directors to establish and maintain classes for the deaf in the public schools, and authorizing payment therefor from State common school funds. Approved June 11, 1897. In force July 1, 1897.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly* upon application by a board of education or directors of any school district of the State to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, he shall grant permission to such board of education or directors, and such board of education or directors shall thereupon be empowered to maintain as part of a public school, within its limits, one or more classes, having an average attendance of not less than three pupils, for the instruction of deaf persons, over the age of three and under twenty-one years, residents of the State of Illinois.

SEC. 2. Such board of education or directors, which shall maintain one or more classes for the instruction of the deaf, shall report to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction annually, and as often as the Superintendent shall direct, such facts concerning such class or classes as he may require.

SEC. 3. The county superintendent of schools in each county is hereby authorized and directed to receive and pay, out of the State common school fund received by such county, to the treasurer or other officer of such board of education or directors maintaining such class or classes for the instruction of the deaf, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for each deaf pupil, resident of such county, instructed in a class for at least nine months during the school year, and a share of such sum proportionate to the term of instruction of any such pupil as shall be so instructed less than nine months during such year. If no such class shall be maintained in a public school in any county, but persons residing in such county shall attend school in an adjoining county, with the permission of the county superintendent of the county not maintaining such class, then said superintendent shall pay to the financial officer of the board of education or directors of such district maintaining such class the amount above specified for each pupil attending such class in such other county.

SEC. 4. The sums provided in the next preceding section shall be paid by such county superintendent of schools as soon as may be after the receipt by him of the State common school fund in each year, upon satisfactory proof being made to him by the president and the secretary or clerk of such board of education or directors maintaining such class, of the number of pupils instructed in such class or classes, and their residence, and the period of time each such pupil shall have been so instructed in such class or classes for the preceding year.

SEC. 5. All teachers in such classes shall be appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Buf., December, 1900—Cont'd.

lication of the board of education or directors of the school district maintaining such class or classes; Superintendent of Public Instruction to have the power to remove such teachers for cause. No person shall be appointed to teach any such class who shall not have first obtained a teacher's certificate, as provided by law, and who shall not have received specific instructions in the teaching of the deaf for a term of not less than one year.

The various departments of the School embrace science, manual training, including sloyd, cardboard, basket-weaving, sewing, and mechanical drawing; art, including black-board modeling, brushwork, painting in crayon and pencil, and clay modeling.

The school includes a thoroughly equipped training class for teachers, which receives every year a limited number of students."

The course of study occupies twelve terms of nine months each. After the fourth year, two-thirds of the time each day is spent in the school-rooms, and one-third in shop-work and industrial training.

The objective studies include the studies of the public or common schools in the primary, intermediate and high school grades. The Oral Department makes constant and free use of written language to an extent not known in purely oral schools in continental Europe. The sign-language survives outside the class-rooms, as the usual means of communication on the playgrounds and in the social and literary meetings of the pupils. It is permitted also in the devotional or chapel exercises. Though this concession is made to long-established custom the writer fails to discover any positive benefit along moral and religious lines due to the use of sign-language in religious and moral work; that is, there is no perceptible difference in favor of the moral character of our pupils in comparison with pupils in schools which do not permit the use of the sign-language. While my observation and experience of many years would not justify the exclusion of the sign-language from the social life of the deaf wishing to use it, I fail to find any use for any artificial language of school work for the deaf in which fancied advantages are not more than counterbalanced by obvious disadvantages. My experience leads me to remark further that lip-reading of the English language is attended with many difficulties that I do not feel disposed to exclude finger-spelling absolutely from oral school rooms. I regard finger-spelling as a convenient substitute for writing, and would permit its use upon occasion of writing but not instead of speech."

J. C. GORDON, *Superintendent.*

"There being no public or free school for the deaf in the Indian Territory, I came here three years ago in charge of the department for deaf children connected with a school for hearing children, hoping, in time, to establish a little school for the deaf, as I know a number of such children who are not in school. Because of the unsettled condition of the country, the financial affairs of the Indians, and the small-pox, which has been so prevalent throughout the Territory for the last two years, I have not as yet accomplished much. Am doing some work, both with the deaf and hearing, and hope to succeed in the course of time, as these children will, I trust, all be in school eventually."

C. L. GORDON, *Teacher.*

"Miss Laura A. Rowland writes that she has been conducting, for more than a year, a school for the blind at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. It is supported by charitable contributions, but Government support is hoped for. There are seventeen pupils, of whom six are Indians (Cherokees and Choctaws) and eleven white." (*American Annals* vol. xlv, p. 388.) Failing to state the number of blind the 17 pupils are not enumerated. The existence of these two schools bear evidence that even the Indians of America are instructing the deaf.

Causes given of deafness by relatives and friends of pupils: Congenital, 80; fevers of various kinds, 35; meningitis, 21; measles, 13; catarrh, 12; whooping cough, 8; La Grippe, 7; miscellaneous, 22; total, 133.

A private German and English School for the hearing, to attend which the State grants to the deaf, twelve scholarships at the rate of \$100 each.

This is a free school, conducted by a benevolent organization which receives no State aid.

This Institution, with its annex, the Kindergarten, at Jamaica Plain, although established exclusively for instruction of the blind, has, ever since its first principal, Dr. S. G. Howe, taught the widely known blind-teacher Bridgman, admitted deaf children who were blind and instructed them. Their deafness entitles them to be enumerated alike among the deaf and the blind.

Admission to the Normal Class attached to this school is an examination in the common English. Preference is given to those applicants who have had special training for teaching, and, if possible, experience. Only four students are admitted to the school family, and occasionally an additional one outside. A school year constitutes the period of training required. The training fee is \$100. The expenses exacted in order to secure a certificate are:

Satisfactory examination in the studies of the class during the year.

The preparation of themes on various subjects connected with the work.

Satisfactory practice work in the school rooms.

Subjects of study are: Preparatory sense training, general mental development, language teaching, reading, speech-reading, anatomy and physiology of the vocal organs, and history of the education of the deaf.

At present time three graduates of this school, one ranking very high in his class, are at Harvard University at Brown University, and one has successfully passed his examination to enter the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

tute of Technology, while another, Abraham Fechtelner, ranks sixth among 150 foreign applicants for admission to the "Ecole des Beaux Arts" in Paris, to which only fifteen are annually admitted, will now enter the renowned art institution.

(49) All of the pupils are under six, and eight are under five years of age.

(50) A normal training class is connected with this school.

(53) "In the industrial department, the children in this school take their instruction with the children from the same teachers in the various lines of work they are learning."

(56b) "The school for the instruction of the deaf in this city (Minneapolis), was discontinued several years ago. The reason was lack of funds, and it is not probable that the matter will be again taken up."

CHAS. M. JORDAN, *Superintendent* (I)

(59) "Free instruction in common and high school branches, speech, lip-reading, manual training and domestic science. Pupils prepared for admission to Gallaudet College for the deaf, Washington, D. C."

(65) "I tried hard at the last meeting of the Legislature to obtain a good law for the school, and since then no objection was only made to the name which, it was insisted, should be called 'Asylum.' Its title and chapter XLII, Laws of 1899. An Act to establish and maintain an asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb, H. B. 51, approved March 15, 1899." The Legislature, however, failed to make any appropriation. 'Asylum' this year, hence the school has not been in session as a public institution, and I am only teaching a small private class of pay pupils this season."

LARS M. LARSON, *Superintendent*

(69-70) The instructors conducting these two private schools devote themselves largely to the individual instruction of children and adults, having defective hearing—teaching lip or speech-reading and correcting defects of speech—hence these pupils should properly be listed among the deaf receiving instruction, as included in the census enumeration.

(71) In the prospectus of this School it is stated:

"The object of this school is to meet the demand for a moderate priced private boarding and day school for children with defective hearing. There is at present no school in New York City which fills this need; therefore, many children are kept at home without instruction far beyond the school age.

Hearing children are sent to kindergarten at ages varying from three to five years; why should the fortunate sisters and brothers who have so much more to contend with to acquire the same knowledge be denied the opportunity of development in the early and important years of their lives?"

The principals of the Washington Heights School take children as young as two years of age, give them mother's care and attention, and in playing with them teach them to speak and understand speech by motion of the lips, or lip reading, as it is called.

One of the most important features of this school is the development and improvement of the hearing.

It is not generally known that a large percentage of the so-called totally deaf children have some perception of sound. It often takes months of experiment and attention to discover the existence of any sense of sound. With this slight perception of sound as a foundation the hearing can be sufficiently developed to become an invaluable aid to the mental growth of the child, and of great assistance in the production of a natural voice.

Very little has been done in this direction and teachers of the deaf are but just beginning to understand the importance of work along this line."

(72) "Total number of pupils who have received instruction during the eighty years since the organization of this school is 3,799. Every known instrument or aid which is of value in their education is used. Lip-reading and articulation are taught to all. Education of the ear where there is a remnant of hearing. A course of study equivalent to that of common schools and academies. A mechanical trade given to each pupil. A kitchen for the pupils. Thorough instruction in all departments of Art a special feature of this institution. A completely equipped gymnasium under the supervision of a physical director has been provided. A department for instruction in floriculture has been established. Military drill for the boys."

ENOCH HENRY CURRIER, *Principal*

(74, 75, 76) "The Boys' Department of the St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf and Dumb was founded and opened in September, 1876, at Fordham, N. Y. Removed to West Chester, New York (present location), in October, 1877. Is one of three separate schools comprising the institute, which is governed by a Board of Managers. Each department of the institute is controlled or directed by a superintendent, who has charge of the literary work of the three schools or departments is directed by one principal, Miss Frances O'Connor."

(77) The work of the Warren School comprises two classes. The first is the teaching of the deaf and dumb to speak and to understand themselves when spoken to, by observation of the organs of articulation.

Under the second class is included the instruction of hard of hearing adults to understand conversation by watching the facial expressions. Most of the work of the school is devoted to this adult instruction.

The school reaches deaf adults in two ways—through personal instruction and through instruction by correspondence. The personal instruction is given at the main school in New York, and in the branches in Mass., Washington, D. C., and Macon, Ga.

(78) "This school aims to provide the best possible education for children whose hearing is in any degree defective, and to teach them to speak correctly and to understand the speech of others. To attain this aim it combines the advantages of private and class instruction, both of which are essential to the highest and most rapid development of the child."

Deaf, December, 1900—Cont'd.

number of pupils which the school receives is limited, and there are never more than four in one class. Each receives daily both individual and class instruction. Instruction is given in speech and writing, and no form of manual communication is ever used by or pupils.

The school surrounds its pupils with the comforts and influences of a quiet and refined home. It places the deaf upon exactly the same plane as that of those who can hear, and provides for pupils an environment not inferior to that found in the finest boarding-schools in the city.

The natural time for learning language is the child's earliest years, and during that time the language faculties are far more acute than they ever are at a later period. The normal child acquires language mainly between the ages of one and seven, as a natural process and with no conscious assistance from those who have to teach. But a child whose hearing is defective, even in a small degree, cannot learn language by his own efforts. He must be taught. But, like the hearing child, his language faculties are far better between the ages of seven than they ever will be again.

Closing years are arranged to cover the requirements for admission to college. The entrance requirements of Columbia University in the city of New York are taken as a basis of this course, but only slight relaxations are necessary in fitting for other colleges. French, German, Latin, Greek, Plane, Solid, and Spherical Geometry, Plane Trigonometry and Advanced Algebra are studied in place of the natural sciences in the academic course.

Deaf children, supposed to be totally deaf, and pronounced so by physicians, are found, after repeated examination, to possess a slight sense of hearing which, by cultivation, is made of great service in the guidance of their lives, and often in understanding speech. Almost all the pupils in the school have been found to possess some hearing, and in each case the sense is steadily becoming more serviceable. Board and tuition in all branches, including tuition for day pupils, \$600; private lessons in lip-reading, for term of forty lessons, \$60; private lesson in speech, per hour, \$2.50-\$3.00."

Miss Sarah Warren Keeler's Articulation Class was discontinued in 1897-8.

The number of pupils reported as deaf under 7 years of age is undoubtedly incorrect. We take our information directly from the application blanks which were filled out by the parents or their representatives. It seems to be an aversion on the part of many parents to acknowledge that their children were born deaf, so they usually ascribe the deafness to some sickness which the child had in early infancy, or, in lieu of a better explanation, they sometimes ascribe it to falls or blows received. One mother stated that the deafness of her daughter was due to a whistle attached to an oil pump. My observation leads me to the conclusion that there are fewer cases of deafness due to disease than we had in the Institution 20 years ago. You will notice that we have but one child who lost their hearing after they were 7 years of age. Our records show that there were only 25 who lost their hearing after they were 3 years of age.

WM. N. BURT, *Principal.*"

"Our method is simply to surround young deaf children with the same uninterrupted conditions of hearing articulate speech and language at the natural age with which all hearing children are surrounded. Neither natural or arbitrary signs or the manual alphabet is strictly prohibited, and the children must receive some amount of repetition of language in connection with objects and ideas addressed to the eye as well as to the ear.

Of the nine children reported as becoming deaf under seven years, one lost hearing at 18 months, from scarlet fever; one lost hearing at 4 years, from spinal meningitis; one lost hearing at 22 months, from spinal meningitis; one lost hearing at 1 year, from spinal meningitis; one lost hearing at 18 months, cause unknown; one lost hearing at 6 months, from scarlet fever; one lost hearing at 3 years, from spinal meningitis; one lost hearing at 16 months, probably meningitis; one lost hearing at 16 months, from spinal meningitis. These all entered the Institution without speech except one, who had had two years private training.

All the children live in the Home during the entire year. They are received between the ages of two and eight, and are brought to give them sufficient speech, speech-reading and language during their life in the Home to enable them to be their own homes and be educated with hearing children. They are given a course of not less than six months from time of entrance. After they have acquired language and the speech habit they are allowed to go to school. They acquire the ability of correct articulation before they acquire the habit of it. They are not taught writing or reading before they can talk. After they learn to talk, however, they are taught to read, and are guided and encouraged to read stories, the daily papers, the lives of men and women, famous for their achievements, and have accomplished on various lines, etc. They are likewise trained and encouraged to write letters and to do book-keeping. Before they leave to go to schools with hearing children they are given some knowledge of geography, history, grammar and a little number work. They have manual training (the new sloyd Method), gymnastics, and are taught sewing, light housework, to plant seeds, to cultivate flowers, and to tend and care for them. The members of our oldest class are all in schools with hearing children now except one child, who was taken away by her parents before completing her course here. Among these are clever children, dull children who develop quickly, and children who develop slowly. The greater number of the children who have gone were difficult cases, and all of them were deaf-born children. One of them had four brothers and sisters, and another was the child of deaf-born parents and grandparents on his father's side.

MARY S. GARRET, *Principal.*"

Mrs. E. Moore-Barrett, Principal of the Austin Kindergarten Training School, states: "There are

Statement of Schools

two little girls, both deaf, dumb and blind, which, with my daughter, Miss Belrne Barrett, we will have of. These, with another little deaf, dumb and blind child, in the State, and one being educated at the Institute, makes four such children for the State of Texas, receiving instruction at the present time.

(11) "Our classes average 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ pupils. Four of our teachers are deaf. There is no combination in methods for the year 1899. Ninety-nine pupils, in ten classes, were taught exclusively by speech in t

1	2	3
	Location.	Name.

NORTH AMERICA—Cont'd.

MEXICO.

1	Mexico, Calle sur 4, No. 414.....	Escuela Nacional de Sordo Mudos.....
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NOTE.—Mexico. A reorganization of this school is in prospect, when the number of pupils will be inc

CUBA.

1	Habana, Cal. de Gallano No. 14.....	Escuela de Sordo-Mudos y Ciegos.....
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NOTE.—Cuba. Suspended for the present.

SOUTH AMERICA.

ARGENTINE.

1	Buenos Ayres, Defensa 1179.....	Instituto Nacional de Sordo Mudos (Discipulas).....
2	Buenos Ayres, Cal. Santa Fe No. 2858.....	Instituto Nacional de Ninas Sordo Mudos.....
3	La Plata.....	.....
4	Santa Fe, Calle 9 de Julio 134.....	Instituto Nacional de Sordos-Mudos de la Prov. Santa Fe.....

(1) This Institution was originally opened by José Facio in 1870, as a private school, who continued until 1882, when a commission of physicians was placed in charge by the government, and its name changed to "Instituto de Sordomudos de la Capital." In 1885 the Abat Serafin Balestra was appointed director, and withdrew the same year. Finally, on the 5th of January, 1892, the services were secured of Prof. Louis de Milan, who reorganized the school and established the present Normal Training Department. As a result to Professor Molino (who returned to Italy in 1894), Mr. Bartolomé Ayro'o, a graduate of the Normal Department, was placed in charge, and given a year's leave of absence to inspect European schools. Meanwhile, Mr. Pablo Diaz Gomez, who founded the Review "El Sordomudo Argentino," conducted the school. All of the officers and teachers now employed are graduates of the Normal Department, and give entire satisfaction. By decree of January 13th, 1900, the school management was changed, its supervision placed directly under the Minister of Public Instruction and two separate and distinct departments organ

BRAZIL.

1	Rio de Janeiro, R. d. Laranguira 82.	Instituto Nacional de Sordos-Mudos.....
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CHILE.

1	Santiago, Calle Esperanza 144.....	Instituto de Sordo-Mudos y de Ciegos.....
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(1) The "Instituto de Sordo-Mudos," located in the Calle de Moranda, was established April 1889. This year (1900) it has 61 pupils and five teachers. The expenses for the current year according to the "Anuario del Ministerio de Instruccion Publica" amounted to 37,200 pesos. The course of study c

URUGUAY.

1	Montevideo.....	Public Day School for the Deaf.....
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The Government Inspector of Primary Instruction in Montevideo organized February 6th a special class for the instruction of the deaf, in connection with the schools for the hearing. Its operation t

SUMMARY.

Continents.	1 Schools	9 Teachers.	PUPILS.		
			10 Congenital.	11 S. H. P.	12 Totals.
Africa.....	7	16	56	23	127
Asia.....	9	47	190	40	453
Australia.....	7	46	196	45	332
Europe.....	450	3,152	9,683	4,226	25,821
North America.....	135	1,489	3,773	1,607	11,760
South America.....	7	34	135	22	229
Total.....	615	4,734	14,034	5,963	38,722

Supplementary Note to Austria-Hungary (pp. 12-13).

Supplementary reports in regard to the schools of Austria-Hungary for the year 1900, received since going to press, are as follows:

St. Michael.....	Teachers 3	Pupils 25
Salzburg.....	" 2	" 25
Triest.....	" 7	" 31
Kecskemet.....	" 2	" 20
	14	101

Wien (No. 24), is reported to have 41 pupils less than the number given for 1895. The total of teachers, therefore, would be 291, of pupils 2,380, and is so comprised in the above Summary.

ADDENDUM.

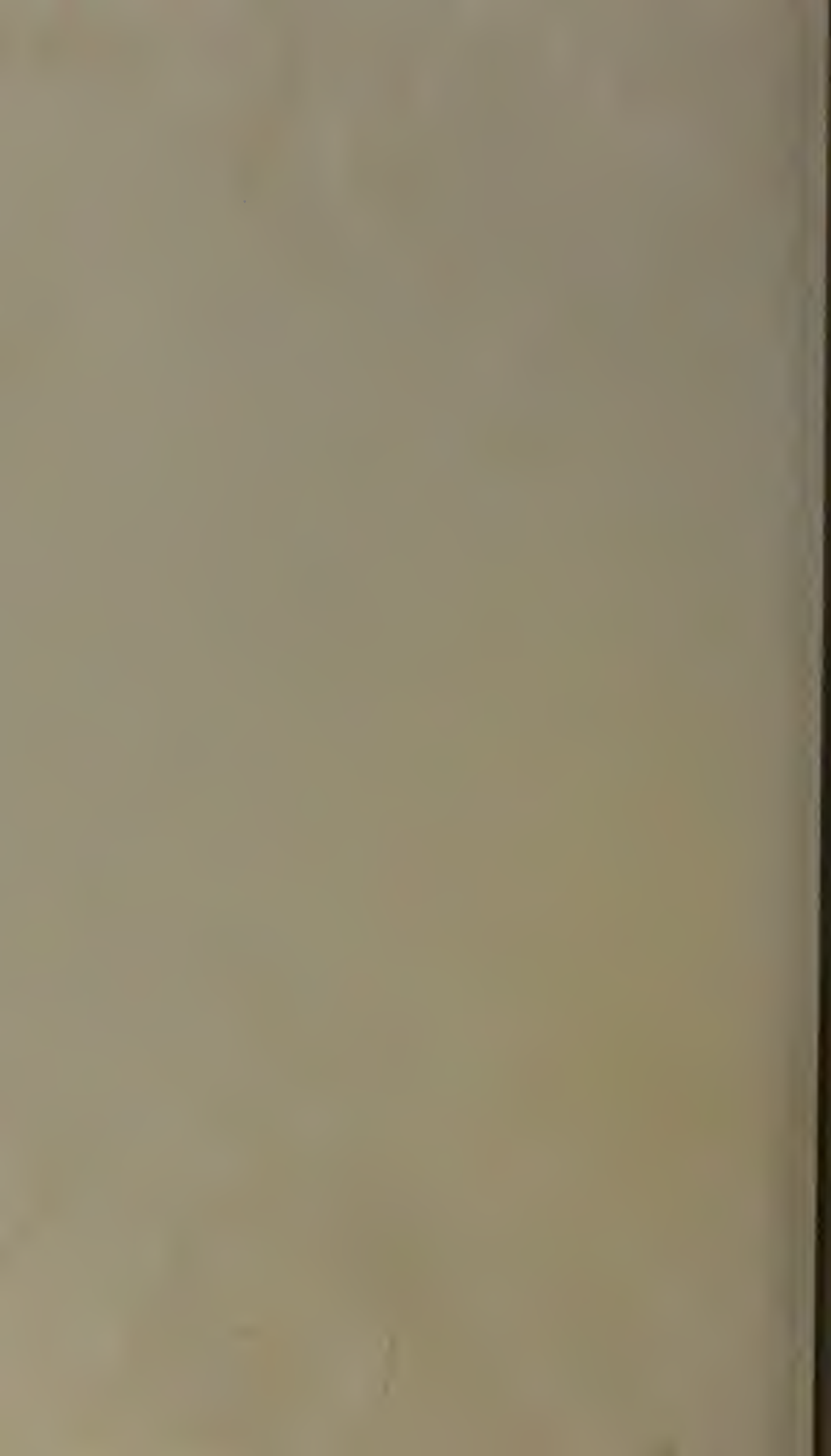
Periodicals for the Deaf, 1900-2.

Name.	Published.	Place of Publication.
NORTH AMERICA.		
Deaf Messenger.....	Weekly.....	Talladega, Alabama.
Deaf Optic.....	Semi-monthly.....	Little Rock, Arkansas.
Deaf California News.....	Weekly.....	Berkeley, California.
Deaf Colorado Index.....	Semi-monthly.....	Colorado Springs, Colorado.
American Annals of the Deaf.....	Bi-monthly.....	Washington, D. C.
Deaf Buff and Blue.....	Monthly.....	Washington, D. C.
Deaf Institute Herald.....	Semi-monthly.....	St. Augustine, Florida.
Deaf School Helper.....	Semi-monthly.....	Cave Springs, Georgia.
Deaf New Era.....	Semi-monthly.....	Jacksonville, Illinois.
Deaf Silent Hoosier.....	Semi-monthly.....	Indianapolis, Indiana.
Deaf World.....	Weekly.....	Indianapolis, Indiana.
Deaf Hawkeye.....	Semi-monthly.....	Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Deaf Indicator.....	Semi-monthly.....	Grinnell, Iowa.
Deaf Kansas Star.....	Weekly.....	Olathe, Kansas.
Deaf Kentucky Standard.....	Weekly.....	Danville, Kentucky.
Deaf Pelican.....	Semi-monthly.....	Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
Deaf Maryland Bulletin.....	Semi-monthly.....	Frederick City, Maryland.
Deaf Michigan Mirror.....	Weekly.....	Flint, Michigan.
Deaf Companion.....	Semi-monthly.....	Faribault, Minnesota.
Deaf Mute Voice.....	Semi-monthly.....	Jackson, Miss.
Deaf Missouri Record.....	Semi-monthly.....	Fulton, Missouri.
Deaf Eye.....	Semi-monthly.....	Maitland, Missouri.
Nebraska Mute Journal.....	Semi-monthly.....	Omaha, Nebraska.
Deaf Silent Worker.....	Monthly.....	Trenton, N. J.
Deaf Paper for Our Little People.....	Daily.....	Rochester, N. Y.
Deaf-Mutes' Journal.....	Weekly.....	New York City, N. Y., Sta. M.
Deaf-Mutes' Register.....	Weekly.....	Rome, N. Y.
Deaf Mentor.....	Monthly.....	Malone, N. Y.
Deaf Recorder.....	Weekly.....	Syracuse, N. Y.
Deaf Contentx Leader.....	Weekly.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
Deaf Catholic Deaf-Mute.....	Monthly.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Deaf Joseph of the Oaks.....	Monthly.....	Westchester, N. Y.
Deaf Kelly Messenger.....	Weekly.....	Morgantown, N. C.
Deaf North Dakota Banner.....	Semi-monthly.....	Devils Lake, N. D.
Deaf Ohio Chronicle.....	Weekly.....	Columbus, Ohio.
Deaf Literary Tyro.....	Monthly.....	Columbus, Ohio.
Deaf Oregon Gazetteer.....	Semi-monthly.....	Salem, Oregon.
Deaf Mt. Airy World.....	Semi-monthly.....	Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Deaf Association Review.....	Bi-monthly.....	Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Deaf Eastern Pennsylvanian.....	Semi-monthly.....	Edgewood Park, Penna.
Deaf Man and the Deaf.....	Monthly.....	Pittsburg, Penna.
Deaf Nat Cheer.....	Semi-monthly.....	Providence, R. I.
Deaf Palmetto Leaf.....	Weekly.....	Cedar Springs, S. C.
Deaf Silent Observer.....	Semi-monthly.....	Knoxville, Tenn.
Deaf Lone Star Weekly.....	Weekly.....	Austin, Texas.
Deaf Northern Deaf-Mute Journal.....	Occasional.....	Austin, Texas.
Deaf Utah Eagle.....	Monthly.....	Ogden, Utah.
Deaf Goodson Gazette.....	Semi-monthly.....	Stamton, Virginia.
Deaf Rocky Mountain Leader.....	Semi-monthly.....	Boulder, Montana.
Deaf Washingtonian.....	Semi-monthly.....	Vancouver, Washington.
Deaf Tablet.....	Weekly.....	Roumney, West Virginia.
Deaf Francis Messenger.....	Occasional.....	St. Francis, Wisconsin.
Deaf Wisconsin Times.....	Semi-monthly.....	Delavan, Wisconsin.
Deaf Silent Echo.....	Bi-monthly.....	Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
Deaf Institution News.....	Monthly.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.
Deaf Canadian Mute.....	Semi-monthly.....	Belleville, Ontario, Canada.

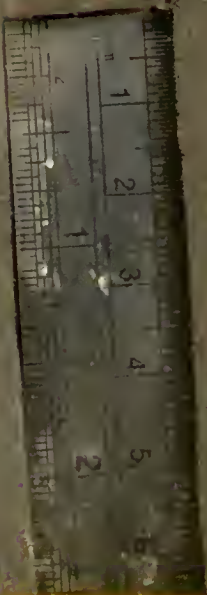
ADDENDUM.

Periodicals for the Deaf, 1900-2.—Cont'd.

Name.	Published.	Place of Publication.
EUROPE.		
Taubstunnen und Blinden-Anstalten in Oestreich-Ungarn.—Pipetz.	Annual.....	Graz, Austria.
Taubstunnen Courier.....	Monthly.....	Wien, Austria-Hungary
Kalanuz.....	Monthly.....	Budapest, Hungary.
Siketnemak Közlönye.....	Bi-monthly.....	Vacz, Hungary.
Smaablade for Dovstumme.....	Monthly.....	Copenhagen, Denmark.
L'Echo des Sourds-Muets.....	Semi-monthly.....	Paris, France.
Revue Générale.....	Monthly.....	Paris, France.
Journal des Sourds-Muets.....	Monthly.....	Paris, France.
Le Messager de l'Abbé de l'Épée.....	Semi-monthly.....	Currière, France.
Blätter für Taubstummenbildung.....	Semi-monthly.....	Berlin, Germany.
Organ der Taubstummen-Anstalten.....	Monthly.....	Friedberg, Germany
Taubstummen-Anstalten Deutschlands.—Radomski.	Annual.....	Posen, Germany.
Taubstummen Führer.....	Semi-monthly.....	Trier, Germany.
Die Kinderfehler.....	Bi-monthly.....	Langensalza, Germany
Medizinisch-pädagogische Zeitschrift.....	Monthly.....	Berlin, Germany.
Vor und Fortbildung der Taubstummen.....	Occasional.....	Berlin, Germany.
The School Magazine.....	Monthly.....	Glasgow, Scotland.
British Deaf-Mute Monthly.....	Monthly.....	Bolton, England.
Our Deaf and Dumb.....	Monthly.....	Derby, England.
Royal Cross School Magazine.....	Monthly.....	Preston, England.
The Silent Messenger.....	Bi-monthly.....	Belfast, Ireland.
L'Edueazione dei Sordomuti.....	Monthly.....	Siena, Italy.
La Guida del Sordomuto.....	Monthly.....	Naples, Italy.
Rassegna di Pedagogia e Igiene.....	Monthly.....	Naples, Italy.
Giulio Tarra.....	Weekly.....	Milan, Italy.
De Doves Blad.....	Quarterly.....	Christiania, Norway
Kurtstumme Sober.....	Bi-monthly.....	Wandras, Livonia, Russia
Tidskrift for Döfstumme-lehti.....	Monthly.....	Borga, Finland.
Kuuroykkainin-lehti.....	Bi-monthly.....	St. Michels, Finland.
Nordisk Tidskrift för Döfstumskolan.....	Monthly.....	Goteborg, Sweden.
Tidning for Döfstumma.....	Bi-monthly.....	Stockholm, Sweden.
Fria Ord and Framat.....	Occasional (Flygblad).....	Nyköping, Sweden.
ASIA.		
Deaf School News.....	Occasional.....	Chefoo, China.
SOUTH AMERICA.		
El Sordo Mudo Argentino.....	(Temporarily suspended)...	Buenos Aires, Argentine.



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